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prrespondence from practical farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's realmane, in ful, which will be printed or not, as the writer may wish. correspondence from results of their exp

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

Farm Hints for September.

THE AUTUMN FAIRS. season of the autumn fairs is at hand, and for several weeks they will be in active operation throughout New England. There will be town, county and State fairs, Grange fairs and perhaps others of lesser note, but all having in view the display of the various products of the farm and house

If rightly conducted, these are all important and should be of value to exhibitors and visitors. But to make this possible, much effort will be required of those interested. Unless there is a creditable display of exhibits, what should be the chief object will not be accomplished.

It is to be hoped that the coming autumn fairs will be an improvement on those of past years, if such a thing be possible, thus removing the cause of complaint, wherever it may exist, that some of the fairs are lack-

ing in character and efficiency.
Farmers should find these autumnal gatherings and exhibits one of the best opportunities for mutual comparison of methods and thus afford an extra stimulus, for increased and well-directed effort in improvement in all departments of farm industry. If all are thus interested and contribute to the list of exhibits, the various departments will be well filled with a display that should be of the greatest value, and all will be well pleased with the success that shall be the

LIVE STOCK AND GRASSLAND.

Fall pasturage of meadows should not be permitted to any extent. The practice of feeding the mowing fields closely in autumn so that by winter there is little left for the protection of the roots of the grasses s a decidedly injurious course. The value received from this fall feeling will be more than offset by the injury to the fields. Better grow special crops for the purpose, and snare the mowing fields. Where meadows are very productive a second crop of hay may be obtained, and then there will be a sufficient growth of grass for winter

protection. Where there is a rank growth of grass, partial feeding early enough to allow of a sufficient later growth for winter, may be permitted. As hay is a leading and profitable crop, its conservation in all ways should be a matter of much care and attention on the part of the farmer. Stock should not be allowed on moist mowing lands at any time.

KEEP THE PIGS AT WORK.

On dairy farms where swine are kept to any extent, the making of manure is a matter worthy of much consideration. If the animals are kept in pens, there should be small yards attached in which they can run, worked over and made into manure.

Coarse, strawy manure or that from thoroughly worked over and make the best of tertilizers. Any waste material can thus A little spinach should be sown now, for is a large farm, where are grown some of

be disposed of to advantage. Pigs should always he kept well bedded. It is a mistake to allow or compel them to remain in wet or muddy quarters. The farmer may think it requires a good deal of be forgotten that it will return a good profit

on the investment. This part of the business of swine keeping. greatest use in keeping up the fertility of the farm. The writer's own experience in the matter fully confirms him in this declar-

WORK IN THE ORCHARD.

Sprouts are likely to have started at the roots of the trees and among the branches as well, and in their quick, succulent growth they detract largely from the vitality of the These should not be allowed at all, but if they get a start should be promptly removed.

If no attention is paid to this matter these sprouts will soon become branches. filling the tree and practically ruining it od fruit-bearing purposes

Where peach trees were set last spring or a year ago, and have obtained a considerable growth, it will be a good plan to clip off the ends of the leading branches in order that the new wood may become more matured before cold weather

where they can be plainly seen. Has not every farmer and gardener noticed on digging his potatoes that there was a notable difference in the yield and in the character of the tubers from difference in the present that there was a character of the character of the character of the tubers from difference in the character of the character of the tubers from difference in the character of the character of the character of the tubers from difference in the character of th

tiveness be long maintained or even increased, but the quality, so far as concerns shape and smoothness, will be improved.

venient. Hens of the right quality will pay creased, but the quality, so far as concerns shape and smoothness, will be improved.

venient. Hens of the right quality will pay series of squirrel cages, where the revolving motion again cleans them while cold others go to see the farm stock, still others

shape.

These should be selected and saved for seed. If this practice is carefully followed from year to year not only will the productive. Parkness helps digestion and fattening. Provide gravel for grit and milk if contact the run covered by cloth for shade and of boiling water, through which the trays of quickness the people who attend. Everybed body has a taste of his own in regard to quiring about ten minutes to pass twenty-five feet. As some of the skins of the peas, and please the people who attend. Everybed by cloth for shade and of boiling water, through which the trays of quickness. Ten minutes before feeding requiring about ten minutes to pass twenty-five feet. As some of the skins of the peas, and please the people who attend. Everybed body has a taste of his own in regard to fairs. Some persons go just to look at some five feet. As some of the skins of the peas, and please the people who attend. Everybed by cloth for shade and please the people who attend. Everybed by cloth for shade and please the people who attend. Everybed by has a taste of his own in regard to fairs. Some persons go just to look at some kind of amusement and nothing else of any more than the run covered by cloth for shade and please the people who attend. Everybed by has a taste of his own in regard to fairs. Some persons go just to look at some kind of amusement and nothing else of any more than the run covered by cloth for shade and please the people who attend. Everybed by has a taste of his own in regard to fairs. Some persons go just to look at some people are not satisfied.

ent hills? Some hills will yield twice as day after large enough to market. Ten days others, the tubers being nearly all of good size and smoother and of better days before killing shut them in a coop with the run covered by cloth for shade and of boiling water, through which the trays of and please the people who attend. Every-

and heifers the average production of butter per cow was 137 pounds. It sold that year for twenty-two cents a pound, bringing a cash return of \$31.50 per cow.

That was before much attempt had been nade in the improvement of dairy stock in this part of the State or to the adoption to any great extent of modern methods of making butter or of feeding cows.

Along with these changes has come a great advance in dairy production. I trust I will be pardoned if I refer to our own experience as an illustration. Our dairy has largely been graded up with Jersey blood by the use of approved sires with the best native cows. This course has been the cheaper way, and perhaps the only one open to many farmers.

It has enabled a great advance over the old-time dairy. With the improvement of the cows some better barns and stables, a greater variety of fooder and rations of fodder and grain more adapted to profitable production of milk and butter. There has also been some attempt at winter dairying, and since the introduction of the silo it has been found that most excellent results can be obtained at this season of the year.

Our silo has been in use four years and has been one of the greatest factors in our success. A substantial advance in production had been effected previous to this time, but the addition of ensilage to the bill of fare for the cows was highly appreciated by them, and correspondingly good returns were given.

The dairy of some seventeen cows and heifers overrun three hundred pounds per cow, yearly, reaching 364 pounds in 1900, the highest point as yet. That year we had the best average lot of mature cows. Since then abortion, a disease that has for a long time been making very bad work in many of the best dairies of the State, made its appearance in our own herd, and has since been a most serious drawback on its usefulness.

most serious drawback on its usefulness, but it appears to be on the abatement now. This reduced the average production to three hundred pounds last year, but the dairy insluded quite a proportion of helfers.

We have a properly finished room in the barn where the milk is separated, a sheep being employed as the motive power. The cream only is taken to the house, where it is cared for and made into butter. Churn twice a week salt an oppose to the pound. twice a week, salt an ounce to the pound, work directly and put in pound prints for the market.

Some attention is paid to the keeping of swine, and what milk is not required for the calves, of which enough are raised for and \$100 worth of these generally fattened are sold during the year, leaving a supply for family use. A large amount of excellent manure is made in the keeping of pigs, and this is making its mark on the increasing productiveness of the farm.

This is not given as a specimen of fancy farming, but only what may be acco plished by common intelligence and careful attention to business, and of such there are many instances in our little State of Ver-E. R. TOWLE.

Franklin County, Vt.

Mr. Gregory's War on Woodchucks.

My woodchuck hunter reports that of not far from fifty holes into which he has dropped his woolen ball, saturated with bi-sulphide of carbon, only about three have been reopened. He winds strips of any old woolen material into a ball, a little smaller than a man's fist, and tying a bit of string around it, saturates it, and thrusts it as far as practical into the holes.

This season he has improved on his method of filling them, by putting first a rock of the size that will just comfortably fill each hole a little way down into it and then stamping in earth to level with the surface. This prevents any of the soil from covering up the saturated ball. I never before have had such success with this use of the bisulphide. It is a cheap article, to be obtained from the wholesale drug stores in Boston, in tin cans of two quarts capacity. I have heretofore depended largely on traps, but this is far and away cheaper, for there are no traps to tend, sometimes requiring a dozen visits to distant parts of the farm before the trespasser is finally secured. Then, again, the loss of traps is, in the long run, no small item in the profit and loss account, for there is a class of rambling hunters who regard all such as finds.

J. J. H. GREGORY. Essex County, Mass.

Ashes and Clover.

My attention has been repeatedly called to the beneficial effect of wood ashes applied to clover; or as a preparation of the seed bed, the five per cent. of soluble potash in the ashes is doubtless the energizing principle. Clover analyzes 44.5 pounds of ootash to the ton, and while it can and does gather a share of its seventy pounds of itrogen from the air, it can draw its potash from the soil alone.

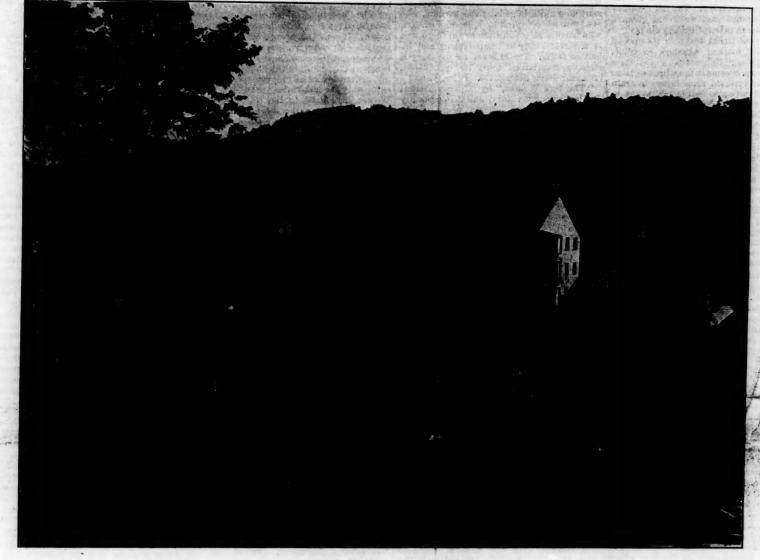
I need no argument to convince me that when I can grow two good crops of clover in one rotation, one to plow under and the other to feed dairy cows, that I have solved ome problem. T. J. PHILIPS. Atglen, Pa.

The present condition of the farmer in

ons of man.—Dr.!George E. Fellows,

the United States is one to be envied rather

than avoided. The life of the farmer in the future in the United States, with all the changes that have occurred, and with all the changes that are about to occur, is to be happier, more independent and profit-able than life devoted to most of the other



A CANNING FACTORY IN THE BUSY SEASON.

and better than it could in any other way, and if the potatoes are properly cared for there will be no further trouble about seed for another year.

GARDEN CROPS.

Cabbage, celery and cauliflower are growing at their best in the moist cool weather. The main point is to keep the soil from becoming hard. Celery which is large enough and which is wanted for early use nay be partly earthed up this month, but late-set celery intended for winter use should not be touched until about a month before it will be dug, and only a partial earthing up is needed, as storage in the

winter trenches or cellar will do the rest. Cucumbers should be kept closely picked to prevent exhaustion of vines. There is nothing to prevent making pickles on the and which should be constantly supplied farm and selling direct to consumers. Towith an abundance of material that can be matoes will rot badly this moist weather and must be picked clean and as soon as decently ripe. Lima beans are selling well horses, and containing a large amount of this year, and the surplus should be turned bedding, put into these yards will be into cash. They are nearly always a good spring greens.

ONIONS AND POTATOES

The onion crop is harvested early in September, the bulbs being lifted by slightly material for this purpose, but it should not digging under the row with a light digging fork. The onions are left on the ground, nanally from two to three weeks, according to the condition of the weather, to get thorwell conducted, will be found to be of the oughly dried, and are then placed in barrels, or about six or eight inches deep upon shelving made for the purpose, in a barn or cellar; any place that is dry, without being too warm being most suitable. Onions will only endure a certain amount of frost without injury, so that it is always safer to cover them up from intense freezing as cold weather approaches. The early gathered onions frequently sell considerably higher than those coming to market a week or two later, just as in the case of early dug pota-If not marketed early, it is usually heat to store awhile. This year, the crop is evidently not a large one. Vegetables of ing squirrel cage, in which are paddles most kinds are in only moderate supply, and the onion glut of last winter and early spring is not likely to be repeated.

Potatoes should be dug early, before the weeds work in and make digging hard. If in a wet place leaving them long in the through will accourage rot which is quite through with the peas, they are run through ground will encourage rot, which is quite prevalent this year. Potatoes which show This will usually be a protection against the spots of coming rot should be carefully winter-killing, which night otherwise sorted out, as they will spread the disease

When once sel cted, the work is done, ent price of eggs to keep them until they water is continually dripping into the cage the horses. Some are viewing the poultry, stop laying, which will usually be at first severe cold snap. For those who wish to start raising pure-bred poultry, this month is the time when good, young stock can be had at the lowest figures. Those who buy late take the leavings at advanced prices.

Canning by Machinery.

The season of canning activity is now on in good earnest, and from this time till the cold weather of the approaching fall there will be no cessation. The season for open ing is about a fortnight earlier than that of last year.

Peas are the first crop to mature, and the early varieties, commonly known as June peas, were of a quality seldom equaled. Central New York might well be called the ome of the canning industry of the Empire State from the number of factories here. One of the largest, and perhaps the largest, is on the banks of the Black river canal, about half a mile north of its junction with the Erie canal and is described in a letter from Rome, N. Y., to the New York Tribune. In connection with the factory there the products put up in cans, while the ers roundabout furnish the rest on contracts for acreage. In the course of the busy season many men, women and young people find employment, and many a family's little store of money is materially

The industry of putting up canned goods is rapidly growing, and the processes by which the different crops are made ready for the market form an interesting sight It is hardly possible to conceive the rapidity with which the work is carried on and the

important part played by machinery. Take, for instance, the canning of peas where the vines are cut in the field by a mowing machine and loaded on the wagon the same as is done with hay. Arriving at the sheds of the factory as wanted, they are placed on an endless chain and carried overhead to the workmen, who tend the machine known as the "viner." In looks it resembles a large old-fashioned revolvwhich beat the pods and allow the peas to fall out through the meshes of the cage, while the vines and pods are carried by the endless chain to the silo, some distance

a squirrel cage, which, revolving, causes the peas to be separated from the other substances, when they pass out of it into

trays. paid to this cutting-back process.

SELECTING AND CARING FOR SEED POTATOES.

A good time to save seed potatoes is when harvesting the crop. Take them after they have been dug and spread upon the ground

The only department not fully up to the other in the line of progress, until now the fundament of the class machine reminding one of the class machine reminding

and on them. Now they pass out on to a belt about three feet wide and slowly move along between rows of women, whose business it is of this article has been a director of the to pick up any bad peas or any other foreign Lewis County Agricultural Society for substance. Dropping from this table into trays, they are carried by men to the filler. It is the machine which automatically fills the cans, which are dropped down through

tubes from the storeroom above. When the can falls into position on the moving chain it is carried under the spout, which is then automatically opened, allowing the same quantity of peas to fill each can, at the rate of seventy or eighty cans a minute. The movement is so well timed that its place is taken by an empty can while it moves under the pipe through which the hot liquid is automatically measured and

oured into it. The can now swings on its course, going through a brusher, or wiper, where it is cleaned and any surplus on top brushed off. Two boys now place caps on the cans as they move along past them to the soldering nachine, with which is combined the acider," which prepares it for taking the older. After they come out of there, they are branded with the quality and grade while on the way to the "dotter," who solders the little hole in the centre of each

The inspector then takes his turn, and if the cans are all right they pass on to a table, whence they are removed and put into large steel crates, preparatory to a second journey of some 150 to two hundred feet under ground on an endless chain to reach the milding where the "cookers" are.

Coming out of the "cookers" the crate now go on to a slowly moving chain, which takes about half an hour to pass through the channel of cold water 150 feet long to the storeroom, where they are cool enough to most sincerely hoped that the ancestral handle. Later in the season, when the farm, with all of its associations, its opporlabeling is done, machinery again takes a

Among the products of this plant are canned peas, beans, succotash, pork and beans, pumpkins, tomatoes and beets.

The eighty-second annual fair and ex-Society has just been held at Forest Park, ent departments far exceeded previous of handiwork.

The only department not fully up to the usual standard was in cattle, which fell off somewhat in numbers, owing to the busy time the farmers had just before the fair ress in the development of this great in-

Mixed farming, or the keeping of a small dairy, some young stock and sheep, was years ago followed, but the sheep finally

gave way to more cowe, and butter dairy-Success with County Fairs. ing has since been followed. I have witnessed and participated in mo

family.

osition of the Lewis County Agricultural of the changes that have been made in this colety has just been held at Forest Park, industry within the past half century, from Lowville, Aug. 25-28. The first day was a the primitive method of setting milk in rainy one. Still the entries in the different departments far exceeded previous bowl for working the butter. I have participated in this work myself, and so along down through a portion at least of "the improved methods that have followed one and

and every department will interest some

body. Even baseball and the races come in for a full share of sightseers. The writer

thirty-one years and general superintendent

for the past eighteen years, so he has had a

Some old croakers will say that a county

fair should be strictly agricultural, with

nothing but the show of farm products and

what is generally exhibited at fairs in the

regular departments, with no other attractions. This might do in generations past, but

the people of today are strictly a different

class. We are living in a faster and a more

"enlightened" age. What would satisfy our forefathers will not do now. Therefore

the writer contends that plenty of creditable

My Experience in Farming.

The writer is what the world will call an

old man, as the next birthday will reach the

mile-stone of seventy years. Within this

space of time most of the improvements in

I am descended from an ancestry of farm-

ers; I live in a farming community upon the

farm that my father transformed from the

forest to cultivated fields. Years ago he

most substantial evidence of his industry,

good management and love for agricultural

pursuits. These qualities were inherited to

some extent by the writer, particularly the

last, and after years of active labor the

work now devolves on the oldest son, and

as there are two generations ahead, it is

reward will continue indefinitely in the

tunities for good work and corresp

went the way of all the earth," but he left

odern agriculture have been made.

cultural fairs to make them a success.

Lewis County, N. Y.

musement must be connected with agri-

little experience in fairs.

Supply and demand have about maintained their balance during the past week, and no marked changes are noted in price quota-tions. The condition last described continues, the weather being favorable for a large output, and the call being liberal for best grades. There is a steady demand for extra stock at 201 to 202 cents. Creamery in tubs three-fourths to one cent higher for box and print goods. Dairy ranges between 15 and 19 cents, according to grade, the demand for best quality holding close up to the supply. Dairy prints are in steady demand.

The week at New York shows few nev features of importance. There was com-paratively little strictly fancy creamery car-ried over, and holders are generally showing confidence in the situation on the basis of the recent quotations. It is easy to buy fancy creamery on the open market at 193 cents, although a slight premium may occa sionally be obtained in special channels for certain favorite brands. Grades below finest are moving rather slowly. State dairy outter arrives in moderate quantity and shows irregular quality and value; very little of it is of quality to exceed a range of 15 to 17 cents. Western imitation cream meets little attention, but the supply is light and quotations remain nominally unchai Western factory rules firm, with a slight hardening tendency, although for fresh goods 15½ cents is still as much as can be obtained. Strictly fancy renovated has a moderate demand; the lower grades continue quiet and of somewhat nominal value.

Receipts at New York for the week, 52,032 packages of butter, 36,400 packages of cheese and 44,739 cases of eggs. Same week last year, receipts were 48,970 packages butter, 31,766 packages cheese and 41,092

cases of eggs. At Boston receipts for the week were 26,085 tubs, 31,554 boxes, or 1,369,538 pounds of butter, 6935 boxes of cheese and 19,513 cases of eggs. For same week last year, 23,143 tubs, 28,278 boxes, or 1,285,325 pounds of butter, 4544 boxes of cheese and 18,441 cases of eggs.

Hay Decline Continues.

Prices are somewhat lower, but the de cline is moderate, receipts in most markets being rather higher than expected. The supply of new hay is increasing, but there is still plenty of old stock, although mostly of low grade. The new hay arriving thus far is of better grade, comparatively, than the old.

Both supply and demand are light at Boston. Buyers expect large arrivals of new hay, together with lower prices, and are waiting when possible. Meanwhile, dealers are trying hard to work off the old stock, which is now mostly No. 2 or lower. Old hav continues to arrive at New York.

a few large lots from Canada coming in last week. Demand has been quite lively for all grades at present lower level of prices. Receipts for the week were only about five thousand tons, which is much less than usual, comparing with eight thousand tons markets report lack of activity, with lower quotations at some points.
Sales of five carloads of new baled hay

have been made on the Montreal market within the past few days at \$9.50 on track. according to the Montreal Trade Bulletin. Three cars of the above have been received, and were good No. 2 timothy; but the other two are to arrive, and said to be in fairly good condition. The weather has been very variable in Canada, some districts having had heavy showers, while other sections were without a drop, so that the crop is variable in quality from poor to good. the whole, Canadian farmers have had a trying time in saving their hay crop.

The following table shows the highest prices for hay, quoted in the Hay Trade Journal, in the markets mentioned : Boston \$20, New York \$21, Jersey City \$22, Brooklyn \$21, Philadelphia \$15.50, Buffalo \$15, mond \$14, Cincinnati \$12, Nashville \$13.50, Kansas City \$9. Washington \$15.50. Memphis \$13.50, St. Louis \$12, Montreal \$12, Cleveland \$13.

Crop Condition in Massachusetts

In its crop report which appeared Sept. : the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture includes a careful study of the reports of about 170 correspondents. Reports on Indian corn were almost universally discouraging and almost a total failure of the crop is anticipated, so far as the maturing of the grain is concerned. Should September be unusually warm, with warm nights, in fact, should summer weather prevail during the month, corn might improve so that a fair crop could be secured, but such a result is not to be expected. It is generally reported that the ears are not numerous well developed, although as stover the crop will approach more nearly to the normal. Corn planted for the silo is also late and immature at present.

The rowen crop is unusually heavy on early cut fields, and good on many of those later cuts, but so many fields were out very late, and will consequently produce little rowen, that not more than an average crop will be secured as a whole. The frequent rains have put mowings in excellent condition. Many correspondents report the belated first crop to have been the heaviest for

Late potatoes are somewhat backward, and but few had been harvested at the time of making returns. A fair to good crop was promised at that time, although blight had appeared generally throughout the State, and there were some reports of rot. Should these diseases become prevalent and severe only a small crop can be looked for, but further returns are necessary before the comparative yield can be stated with any degree of accuracy.

The acreage of tobacco is about the same as last year. The crop is late and generally condition. Some good fields are reported, but the majority show a light yield and some are turning yellow. Cutting is in progress, but is somewhat delayed by the backwardness of the crop, and will not be completed before the first week in Septem-

Apples are holding on well and promise an unusually good crop for an off year, as it is in most localities. The quality of the fruit promises to be good. Pears are a fair crop of good quality. There will be practihes, except in a few favored localities. Grapes promise a fair crop, though hardly an average one. Cranber ries are a light crop in all sections, owing to ate spring frosts.

Pastures are generally in first-class cor dition, much better than ordinarily at this time of year, though they were in need of rain on the Cape at the time of making returns.



THE POTATO HARVEST

s the general opinion of correspondent that but few farmers give poultry the care it should have for good results, but they also appear to believe that even under presnditions it is generally a profitable branch of farming.

The Grain Situation

Latest reports from both wheat and corn have been less favorable. The net result of events during the past week has given a light advance in price of both grains. In the case of wheat there is no specis

indication of marked advance to come The crop, although lighter than expected, 18 still a large one. Storms in the wheat sections have doubtless caused some injury to grain in stock, and have also delayed shipment to narket, thus decreasing the present supply. But in the long run there is likely to be plenty of wheat. The export demand will be large, but by no means all of it will be filled from the United States. Canada, Argentina and other countries will have a big surplus. The price is already about thirteen cents a bushel higher than at this time last year, which appears about high enough under present conditions. A great deal of wheat is being held back in hopes of receiving \$1 per bushel. Before that event can happen there must be a big gain in the foreign demand, or else weather conditions extremely unfavorable to the crop of spring wheat.

The corn market is in a critical condition The next month or so will largely decide the situation. In the great corn belt of the central West, where four-fifths of the nation's crop is grown, the crop has been very backward. At present it is doing well, but many observers, reasoning from the coolness of the summer, fear the coming of early frosts. These, of course, would cause, great injury, reducing both quantity and quality. In any case the crop is two or three weeks late, and many fields seem to have been stunted by the cold, tasselling out before fully grown, and setting small ears. The last Government report indicates a crop of about two billion bushels, against over 2½ billions last year.

than last year at this time; with the harvesting of a good new crop the price usually declines. On the other hand, early frosts would cause a sharp advance. Many Eastern stock owners and poultrymen expect a short crop, and will be compelled to buy lyn \$21, Philadelphia \$15.50, Buffalo \$15, extensively for the next year. Those who the second edition printed by Rudolph 511. Baltimore \$17.50, Chicago \$13.50, Rich. spring and bought corn at the low prices then ruling will be safe. Those who buy now have a fair chance of avoiding still higher prices in case of a partial corn failure in the corn belt.

Literature.

Charles William Burkett, professor of agriculture, and Frank Line In Stevens. professor of biology, and Daniel Harvey Hill, professor of English of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Art, are the authors of a little volume entitled "Agriculture for Begin-They say they believe there is no line of separation between the science of agriculture and the practical art of agriculture, and they are of the opinion that agriculture is eminently a teachable subject They are, moreover, convinced that the theory and practice of agriculture can be taught at one and the same time, beginning in the public school. The text is singularly lucid and concise, and it is reinforced with numerous illustrations that add to its explanatory worth. The book is interesting to the adult mind and cannot fail to secure the attention of the intelligent child. Its efforts to teach the fundamental principles of farming appear to be everywhere successful. | Boston: Ginn & Co. 1

A valuable addition to The Master Musicians appears in "Schumann," by Annie W. Patterson. The author truly says that the subject of her interesting biography belongs to a wider art circle than that which is found within the pale of music alone. But so great has been Schumann's fame as a composer that the man as he appeared in his essays and letters is almost unknown to the public through previous works, dealing with his life, which confined themselves almost entirely to criticisms of his works and historical matter. His wife, Mme. to which we have alluded is a treasure Clare Schumann, in a letter to Fanny Clare Schumann, in a letter to Fanny Raymond Ritter, says: "I could have wished Schumann to have been placed more truthfully before the public as a man; his works speak sufficiently for him as a musician, while his writings testify carols, a miradle play, a morality, and a number of the interesting prologues. to the discrimination of his judgment and the variety of his talents. But the purity of his noble aspirations, other matter bearing on the fifteenth centthe excellence of his heart, can never be
fully known,—except through the comfully known,—except through the com-munications of his family and friends and munications of his family and friends and from his private correspondence." This lack of an intimate acquaintance with Schumann is remedied in the present volume which gives a sympathetic view of the composer in all his relations. It is an admirable and conscientions study of the most trustworthy authorities and is a welcome addition to the availant agrics to which it addition to the excellent series to which it

have done well in this latter capacity. It it has something more than this to comforts to decide whether he shall devote himself to a life that leads to noble ends, or enjoy all that great riches present in the way of social position and luxurious living. American society is satirized in these pages in an unsparing manner. The plot is ingenious and the incidents natural, while the characters are drawn with remarkable skill, especially the heroine, who is a woman of spirit and generous heart, who is truly an inspiration to the hero who is a clever study in temperament and inherited traits. The interest in the story is steadily maintained until its conclusion.

Boston: Dana Estes & Co. Price, \$1.50. "The One Woman," by Thomas Dixon Jr., is a strenuous story, and it is certainly powerful in places. Some people might call it highly sensational in the scene where two men fight a duel with Spanish knives in a lady's drawing-room, to say nothing of other incidents equally unconventional. The muscular parson who dominates the narrative is a fine figure of a man physically, but a brute morally, and he deserts the wife, whom he has sworn to protect, for a blonde syren, who is rich almost beyond the dreams of avarice. The one woman, who is, of course, the first wife, is an angel in her forbearance, and when the other female tires of him and he is about to receive the extreme penalty of the law for murder, he is pardoned through the efforts of his first matrimonial partner. Socialism is shown up in its most unworthy aspects in this book, which is certainly a vigorous protest against some of the wild theories about marriage which are in the air. The story is inevitable conclusion in its separation of true love from passion. [New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Price, \$1.50.]

A new edition of the "Memoirs of the Life of John Mytton " will no doubt afford pleasure to those who delight in reading about strange and inconsistent characters, men who display great virtues side by side with pronounced failings. This record of the career of an English gentleman is suf-The price is now about seven cents higher than last year at this time; with the harvestof weak human nature. John Mytton held many positions of honor, but he was eccenfrom the New Sporting Magazine. The numerous illustrations by H. Alken and T. J. Rawlins are characteristic features of this beautifully printed and handsomely bound volume. [New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1

A book of practical importance at? the present time is " American Railway Transportation." It is an addition to Appleton's Business Series, and treats the subject in all its ramifications with a thoroughness that shows an intimate knowledge of facts and conditions. The author, Prof. Emory Johnson, has been long an authority on the matters he treats so clearly and exhaustively, and his teaching may be relied upon implicitly. He has met a public demand in this volume with a full understanding of what is required in the way of information. The book is primarily instructive, but it is not deficient in those qualities that attract the general reader in search of popular knowledge. [New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.50 net.]

The reissue in twelve volumes of among its additions "Stuart Tracts, 1603-1693," with an introduction by C. H. Firth and "Fifteenth Century Prose and Verse, with an introduction by Alfred W. Pollard. The first-mentioned book opens with Sir Robert Carey's account of the death of Queen Elizabeth. This is the report of an eye witness, though a recent historian. ording to Mr. Firth, gives good reason for doubting whether the Virgin Queen so explicitly nominated King James of Scotland, the son of Mary Stuart, for her successor on the English throne, as Carey asserts. The historical value of this volume cannot be gainsaid, covering as it does a period that is concluded with the narrative of Henry Pitman, who had been one of the sufferers in Monmouth's rebellion, and whose strange adventures, after being cast away, rival the fabled one of Robinson Crusoe. The second addition and a number of the interesting prologu and epilogues of William Caxton, besides

been judiciously prepared for immediate reference, and its classification shows at every turn the hand of the scholar and the expert. In its present form this work will prove invaluable in the public or private library as an ingathering from English history and literature that is unsurpassed in its way. [New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

precedes the story. The book under conmend it to the readers of good fiction. It sideration was completed before "Kate details the trials of a young man in his efin order to provide the publishers with the character of story desired. Mrs. Stockton gives interesting biographical information regarding her husband which will be read with interest by his host of admirers, and at the close there is a bibliographical list of fifty titles which are credited to Mr. Stock-

"The Captain's Toll-Gate" is a character istic Stockton tale, with its scene laid in the South. It contains, among other things, a typical old country-place at Broadstone, which seems to resemble the author's own estate at Claymont, in the Shenandoah Valley, where Mr. Stockton was permitted to enjoy only the last three years of his lite. We are introduced to the toll-gate on the very first page of the story—"tall white pole projected upward against the sky, sometimes perpendicularly, and sometimes inclined at a slight angle. This was a turn pike gate or bar, and gave notice to all in chicles or on horses that the use of this well-kept road was not free to the traveling public." There lived Capt. John Asher, who kept the toll-gate and Olive, the nlece of the captain—"rather a slim girl, though tall enough; her hair was dark, her eyes were blue," to use the author's words. Olive was a girl of twenty, the daughter of an American naval officer, born in Genoa, and educated abroad, who had been entrusted to the care of her bachel after the death of her mother. She made herself at home with the captain and would have spent the greater part of her time at the toll-gate had her uncle permitted her to do so. Mr. Stockton proceeds to introduce never dull, but goes on relentlessly to its us to a diversified coteric of interesting characters, and he displays his ac-customed skill in presenting to his readers their individualities. In his graceful way he weaves the romance around the charming Olive, but it is not until she is sought for eagerly by several lovers that she finally lecides whom she will marry—the man whom Captain Asher had himself selected for her. There is a lightness of touch about 'The Captain's Toll-Gate" which characterizes all of Mr. Stockton's successful stories, and while there is no deep plot or stirring action to offset the leisurely descriptive passages and clever conversations, painstaking care, and cannot fail to add to the book will entertain and amuse. It is unlike "Kate Bonnet," but unmistakably

Co. Price, \$1.50.]
The sub-title "preacher, journalist, friend of the people "—describes in a nutshell George H. Hepworth, whose editorial sermons in the New York Herald attracted widespread attention for many years. "Dr." worth, as he was commonly called although he never received the degree of doctor of divinity, was a Unitarian clergyman first and the n a journalist, but he was at all times a helpful friend, a lover of men and a fearless champion of truth and instice Born in Boston in 1833, he entered the Harvard Divinity School in 1852, without s college education, and received his first reg call " to preach at Nantucket in 1855. In 1857 he became pastor of the Church of the Unity, Boston, and in 1862 received an appointment as chaplain of the Forty-sevnth Regiment. He was especially valuable to General Banks, and on his return to this city he was warmly welcomed. His subsequent career in Boston is well known to the members of his own denomination in he matter of giving aid to those outside the church, he began to preach in Boston English Garner," by Professor Arber, has Theatre to the masses, with great success. and this led to theatre preaching in other cities. His plan for a school of the ministry did not meet with the good fortune which Mr. Hepworth anticipated, and was eventually given up. We next find him in the Messiah, but there a discussion arose Mr. Hepworth came off second best. After leaving this pastorate he went to the Church of the Disciples, an eddebt of \$200,000. This debt was a source of anxiety to the vigorous and ambitious elergyman. About this time James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald asked Mr.

New York as pastor of the Church of the regard to Unitarian faith, and ifice erected for him, and carrying a brightest and fairest of the flock of Hepworth to contribute to that paper, and eventually he gave up his pastorate in order to devote his whole time to the Herald. His editorials attracted universal attention, and the many missions which he executed for the Herald gave him a high place as a journalist. For many years his editorial on Sun day, written in sermon fashion, with text from the Bible, was a feature of that great newspaper. He played an important part in the distribution of relief funds after the Irish famine in 1880, and in 1897 went to Armenia to investigate the Kurdish mas-sacres. In the meantime he had been preaching again, this time in Newark. One of his last missions for the Herald was to go to Georgia to look into a brutal case of lynching. During all these years some of his more important writings were published "Hiram Golf's Religion," "Heraid Sermons," "Through Armenia on Horseback," etc. His death last year, after a well-spent life, brought to a close a career of what Sankey termed "splendid Christian activion the Cape at the time of making returns on the Cape at the time of making returns. Oats are a fair average crop, reports of unusually good crops being about balanced by adverse ones from other sections. Barley is but little raised except for forage. Both

The Millionaire's Son," by Anna at least one strong and novel situation, but little raised except for forage. Both

Anvil Rock, around which Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks centres her newest story, was a great solitary boulder, rising abruptly from rockless loam of a level portion of the Blue Grass State, and lifting its single peak, rudely shaped like a blacksmith's anvil, straight up toward the clouds. It was a landmark in the wilderness, and the scene of some of the most stirring events in Mrs. Banks' second story of Kentuckian life. Those who were charmed by this author's previous success, "Oldfield," will find the same art and literary style in "Round

Anvil Rock," only more conspicuous. As a romance it follows history in part, although the author has taken some liberty with facts, which she carefully notes in her preface. We meet in the pages of this book the vigorous Andrew Jackson, the zealous Peter Cartright and dashing Jo Daviess, and we receive news of the battle of Tippecanoe, but after all it is the love story of Ruth, a waif of the Wilderness Road, which holds the interest of the reader so closely. She is heroine of as good a modernized "old-fashioned love story" as we often encounter in present-day fiction. and contrasted with her foster father, Philip Alston, the notorious but subtle and secretive outlaw; the cold, egotistical Wil-liam Pressley; the noble-hearted and selfsacrificing Paul Colbert, and the unselfish priest, Father Orin, she is the centre of as well-selected a group of characters as one could wish in a romance of this nature.
Ruth's half-hearted love for William Pressley, the young lawyer, is supplanted

by genuine, unmistakable love for Paul Colpert, the young doctor, but Philip Alston had arranged the match with Pressley, and he did not take kindly to the frank and brave doctor, who quickly discovered his own (Alston's) true character. So the contest for the hand and heart of the young woman was prolonged until an event hap pened which brought about a happy ending to the romance—an event which only marked the end of a series of dramatic incidents with which this story of pioneer Kentucky life at the beginning of the fourth decade of the last century abounds. The author has evidently made a careful study of the life of the period, and she is exceedingly precise in her descriptions of places and events. In fact, the whole book has been written with the author's reputation in the literary world. | New York: The Macmillan Com-Stocktonian. [New York: D. Appleton & pany. Price, \$1.50.]

So different is this tale of the Mormons lers" that it is with surprise that the average reader would learn that both books are by Harry Leon Wilson were the author's name not on the title pages. Instead of a caricature of New York society as represented by the struggles of the "new rich" for social recognition we have the sombre, tragic story of the pilgrimage and growth of the Latter Day Saints. Beginning with the expulsion of the followers of Joseph Smith's teachings from Nauvoo in the forties we are given vivid pen-pictures of the wanderings of the band across the western plains to Utah, and their settlement and growth in and around Salt Lake City. The central character in this powerful story is Joel Rae, a young, earnest, zealous believer of the teachings of the Latter Day Saints, and eventually one of the most indomitable workers

for the cause. He loved Prudence Corson, but she preferred another, a Gentile, in preference many. After he had had a disagreement with to Joel, and the two old-time lovers did not meet again until the memorable massacre of the Gentiles by the Mormons at Mountain Meadows occurred, a massacre in which the zealous Joel was an active participant. There it was that the little three-year-old girl of Prudence and her chosen husband ell into the hands of Joel-an orphan Elder Joel Rae never forgot that awful event in which innocent lives were treacherously sacrificed in cold blood, but he attempted as best he could to atone for the awful crime by his loving care for the bright little motherless and fatherless girl left in his charge. He, too, practiced polygamy, but there was no attempt to sele young women for himself, as did Brigham Young and the other leaders. Little Prudence was brought up in the faith and gave every promise of becoming one of the numerous wives of high officials in the church, when she went to Salt Lake City and witnessed a Gentile play, in which the stage hero loved but one girl. Slowly but surely the infamy of polygamous marriages was revealed to her, and when a brave protection, and so would recognize its occupation young Gentile appeared on the scene, it was inevitable that she should be won by him. Nor did sad-faced Joel Rae, now a the pope "the prisoner of the Vatican." pathetic old man, object. He had himself gradually awakened from the wickedness of the Mormon religion, and his love and solicitude for his adopted daughter was most touching. This is the romance which is woven in one of the strongest presentations of the evils of Mormonism that ever found its way between the covers of a novel Mr. Wilson has evidently ma ie a thorough study of Mormonism, and he tried to be fair, but ofttimes he is carried away by his me, so that some of the pages are little less than a tirade against the practices of the Latter Day Saints. The horrors of the blood atonement, the ignominious and de-basing practice of polygamy, the skill with which the Mormon elders deluded the inno-

rated in the story, and the history of the founding and growth of the sect is to be found within the pages of the book. It is an ambitious task which Mr. Wilson attempted, and greatly to his credit that he has succeeded so admirably. There may be evidences of exaggeration and detestation, but on the whole the story is appallingly realistic and romantically innutive. It is entertainingly original, too, and although it may never attain the popularity of "The Spenders," it deserves a wide reading, and will commend itself to discriminating men and women. [Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. Price,

Gems of Thought.

.The one evil of the world is blockheads and wise men save it; without wise men the world would long ago have been bankrupt.—Em-

... When we go apart for a while from the stress of life's competitions, it may be well for us to take the opportunity to readjust our sense of values and reconsider our ambitions. So a thip, arrived in port and resting for a time, sends pnometers to be tested and readjusts its uses before another voyage.—Selected. .Heaven never helps the man who will not

et.—Sopnocies.

The more we look at the world with intelligent and loving eyes, the more the world means to us. The more we look at each other's faces with intelligence and love, the more human beings mean to us. The more we think of the fathomiess depths and the lotty heights of being, and of the Being that fills being and is the source of it, the more will it mean to us.—Charles G. Ames.

....Bless me then, O Lord, with Thy grace, and help me at the turning of the morning. So shall I be with Thee all the day.—John E. Mc-

Fadyen.

If in the common things that round us lie need to build us up into the stature of a perfect manbood, then we shall find it nowhere under heaven's cope. The carpentry of Jesus and the narrow life of Nazareth furnished all He needed to prepare Him for His mighty work.—J. W. Chadwick.

....Remember that to change thy opinion, and to follow him who corrects thy error is as consistent with freedom as it is to persist in thy

error.—Marcus Aurelias.
....Trouble or weakness, this day bravely borne, may be other names for opportunity. Who would not like to have it said of him, as one true man said of another: "Somehow, while it might be cloudy weather with him, he would make me see the sun."

... Let us be just to others; for we ourselves are only to be valued in so far as we can value. Goethe.

....The things which, in our soliloquies, we brag we will do, are apt to be in inverse proportion to the things we really do.
....If you are to have heaven in this world or

any other, you have got to buy it by personal preparation, by development, by consecration to those things in you that mean and make heaven. You have got to have sympathy, appreciation, love, unselfishness, tenderness, devotion. You have got to develop your soul, your spiritual nature, your kinship with God, or you might be floating in heaven for millions of years and not know it.—M. J. Savage.
....Life is a reality—a useful, usable, noble

reality. Happy, too, when once the grim idol Self has been dethroned forever. For it is a truth which we all have to learn-oftentimes through many a bitter lesson—that we can never be happy until we cease trying to make ourselves

....The path from neglect and delay leads straight to impatience, doubt and unfaith.—William J. Tucker.

Hotes and Queries.

THE SEEING AND HEARING OF SAVAGES .-"P.": There is a widespread notion, chiefly due, perhaps to the pages of romance, that man in a primitive state is possessed of far finer senses than his more civilized brother. His practiced eye will detect a moving object on the distant prairie which would be quite invisible to a European, and his ear would at the same time give him warning which would e quite inaudible to his educated brother. The savage man in these respects, according to Chambers' Journal, was put to the test during the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Strait in 1899, the second volume published. This is the first time that any attempt has been made to test the senses of savages by skilled observers and modern instruents. Most of the observations referred to were carried out by Dr. Rivers and Messrs Myers and McDougall on Murray Island; and the natives seem to have heartily co-operated with the experimenters when they learned that the trials were designed to show how superior they were to white men in seeing and hearing. eduction that the visual acuteness of the natives was only slightly superior to that of the average European. THE AGE OF TREES -" Forester": According

to a botanist the only accurate way to estimate a tree's age is by the measurement of its girth. ing of the rings of exogenous trees can only be applied to such as are cut down in their prime, for these trees, when they begin to die cease to add their yearly rings. Girth measurement is the only safe guide to the age of trees. Hence, all over the world, botanists have now for some years been measuring trees of known and unknown age, compiling thus a volne of statistics that will become more and more valuable as it increases in size The yew is the longest lived of trees. Three feet a century, our statistics show is its normal growth. According to this rule, the Fortingal yew of Scotland, which was fifty-six feet in girth in 1769, must have lived over 1800 years. The Tisbury vew in Dorsetshire is thirty-seven feet in girth and should be, therefore, 120 old. There is a table of the age of oaks that differs from this. It is not a very satisfactory table, but it was compiled from trees of a known age, and, therefore, it is, statistically, very valuable. According to it, a forty-year-old oak had a circumference of eight feet; eighty-three years, twelve feet; one hundred years, eighteen feet; two hundred years, twenty feet; 250 years, twenty-seven feet; three hundred years, thirty-"THE PRISONER OF THE VATICAN."-" S.

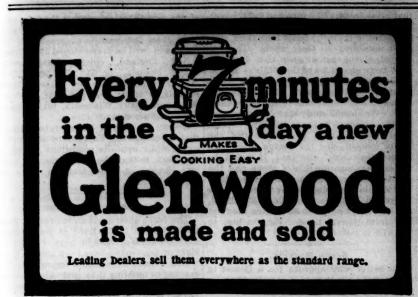
L.": The popes oppose the selzure by the Italian government of the former papal states. By thi seizure, completed on Sept. 20, 1870, when the Italian troops entered Rome, overcoming the re-sistance of the papal soldiers, the pope ceased to be a temporal sovereign. No pope of recent years has been a prisoner of state; but since 1870 neither pope has left the limits of the Vatican, on the ground that if he did leave them, he would have to depend on the Italian government for of Rome. Because of his self-immolation within the Vatican, it was at one time customary to call NUTMEGS .- " Housekeeper": They grow on

little trees which look like pear trees, and are generally not over twenty feet high. The flow ers are much like the lily of the valley. They are pale and very fragrant. The nutmeg is the seed of the fruit, and mace is the thin covering over the seed. The fruit is about as large as a peach. When ripe it breaks open and shows the little nut inside. The trees grow on the Islands of Asia and in tropical America. They bear fruit seventy or eighty years, having ripe fruit upon them all the seasons. A fine tree in Ja-maica has over four thousand nutmegs on it yearly. The Dutch used to have all this nutmeg trade, as they owned the Banda islands, and cor quered all the other traders and destroyed the trees. To keep the price up they at once burned three piles of nutmegs, each of which was as large as a church. Nature did not sympathize with such meanness. The nutmeg pigeon, found in all the Indian islands, did for the world what the Dutch had determined should not be done—carried those nuts, which are their food, into all the surrounding countries, and trees grew again, and the world had the benefit.

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The poultry product surpasses every other agricultural product except corn.

There is a constant demand at good prices for first-class poultry and fresh eggs. us live hens brought sixteen cents per pound in May, and we are now selling eggs

at twenty-four cents per dozen wholesale. The general public needs more informa tion on the subject of breeding, rearing, feeding, exhibiting and marketing poultry. Fancy poultry interests and commercia poultry interests advance or decline to-

Breeding a Strain of Layers.

T. E. ORR.

The successful attempt made by Prof. G. M. Gowell of the Maine Experiment Station, in breeding poultry remarkable for heavy laying powers, has been previously noted in these columns.

The record sheets for two years have just been made public, and the figures shed further light on the subject of breeding for eggs. A study of the monthly record sheets not only shows great differences in the capacities of hens, but marked variations in the regularity of their work; some commencing early in November, and continuing laying heavily and regularly month after month, while others varied much, laying well one month and poorly or not all the next. It is impossible to account for these vagaries as the birds in each breed were bred alike, and selected for their uniformity. All pens were of the same size and shape and contained the same number of birds Their feeding and treatment were alike throughout. Many of the light layers gave evidence of much vitality, and in many instances there were no marked indications, in form or type, by which it was possible to account for the small amount of work performed by them.

Fourteen of the Rocks and seventeen of the Wyandottes died during the year. There was no evidence of disease among them. Up to Oct. 31, 1901, the hundred Plymouth Rock laid 13,200 eggs; an average of 132 to each bird. Six birds yielded from two hundred to 234 eggs each to Oct. 31, and in the same pens were six of their mates that laid only between twenty-three and seventy eggs each.

There were six others that yielded over two hundred eggs each before the first year of their laying was completed, making twelve hens that each laid two hundred eggs or over during the first year, out of the one hundred put into the test at the com-

The ninety white Wyandottes laid 11,184 eggs to Oct. 31, an average of 124 to each one. Six birds yielded from 203 to 233 eggs each. The six poorest layers gave yields between thirty-six and sixty-five eggs each.

The report does not deal with results, for sufficient time has not yet elapsed since beginning the test to breed birds and test their laying qualities. During the three years in which Professor Gowell has been selecting breeding stock by use of the trap nests, we have found thirty hens that laid between two hundred and 251 eggs each in a year. Twenty-six of them are now in the breeding pens and constitute until other additions are made to them the "foundation stock" upon which the breeding opera- are the most desirable bogs. They are tions are based. Males for station use have been raised from them during the last two years. The number of the foundation stock, now secured, makes practicable the avoid-ance of inbreeding, and this is to be strictly guarded against, as it is doubtful if the inegg production.

All of the other breeding stock are tested hens that have laid over 180 eggs in a year pullets whose mothers laid over two hundred eggs in one year and whose fathers' mothers and grandmothers laid over two hundred eggs in one year. The size and color of the Plymouth Rock eggs are very fine. The eggs from the Wyandottes are of

Eggs in Moderate Supply.

Receipts are not large and of course are not likely to increase at this season. The rising tendency noted of late continues in all markets. Western grades have been doing well on account of cool weather favorable to long shipments. Demand is excelent and a further advance would occur if the supply should be further reduced. The aproved situation has brought out considerable stock from cold storage which sell at our or five cents below top price of fresh astern eggs and about two cents below fresh Western. Nearly all storage eggs are Western stock. Strictly high-grade, freshathered eggs are in rather short supply in all principal markets.

Poultry Prices Tending Downward.

Special report by S. L. Burr & Co.: The market on poultry shows a gradual decline in price of all kinds from our last letter to you, which would indicate that the farmers are parting with their poultry, particularly their fowls and chickens. Prices are fully a cent a pound lower than they were a week ago, and it is more than likely we shall see a further decline in prices before the end of

cents; chickens range all the way from 13 to 16 cents, just according to how fine they are, and very much depends upon the size; the larger the size, the better the price; old roosters at 10 cents; fresh-killed turkeys,

After the vines are set they need to be

o'd ones, would sell from 15 to 16 cents fancy young chicken turkeys are in small demand if the size is favorable, but the farmers ought not to kill their young turkeys until they will dress seven or eight pounds; such turkeys are selling at 25 cents. The next two weeks we shall have rather a slow, indifferent market, as people are changing from the country to the city homes, and this always gives us a slow market the first two or three weeks in September.

Muscovy Ducks.

This breed was at one time very popular among the duck raisers of Long Island, but has been mostly superseded by the Pekin. Some growers, however, still prefer the white Muscovy, or a cross of this variety with other breeds, on account of its large size and rapid growth.

The pure breed has white plumage, light beak and yellow legs. The standard weight is ten pounds for a grown drake compared with eight pounds for a Pekin drake. Their defects consist of poor laying quality and an extremely vicious and quarrelsome disposition. The pair shown in the illustration are members of the flock at Exmoor Farms, Lebanon. Pa. The bare red patches about the face are characteristic of the breed, and give the bird a fierce appearance which is fully justified by the fighting qualities of the males.

borticultural.

Cape Cod Cranberry Culture.

A recent visit to the cranberry bogs in the Cape Cod district convinces me that there will be more than an average crop of cran berries this year, though the harvest will be very uneven. Some bogs that were not protected by water from the late frosts of last spring were totally destroyed. The frost struck them when the vines were in the bud and blow. On the other hand, bogs that were flowed for one or two nights were saved. On the whole, where the crops were not damaged, I have never seen the berries looking better, especially those of the early varieties. The failure of the cranberry crop is a serious matter for the entire Cape. The for shipment, is \$3 per barrel. Now, if the market price ranges from \$5 to \$8 per bar rell, it means a good margin of profit. 1f, however, the crop proves a failure, there can be no remedy for that year.

STARTING A BOG. To those who intend to go into the cranberry-raising business, the first important matter is to select the land, which, of course, must be low, wet land. There are three

unfailing water supply. The next in expense is the maple swamp, the cost in clearing the trees and removing the stumps reaching nearly \$200 per acre. The maple swamp, however, will make a very desirable bog, if you still have an unfailing water supply under perfect control.

The third class of bogs is the cedar swamp. The cost of cutting the trees, removing the stumps, is very large, each stump having a long, large tap root, that goes down very deep into the ground, and requires great power to remove from the soil. But when cleared these cedar swamps very rich, the muck being from ten to twenty feet deep. The cost of preparing these bogs is from \$300 to \$400 per acre, but they will sometimes sell as high as \$500

per acre. Whatever the nature of the bog you clear, bred hen has sufficient constitution to the great prerequisite in successful cranenable her to stand the demands of heavy berry culture is abundance of water under perfect control. The first use of the water is to protect the vines from the late spring frosts. Thus the last spring frost came on just as the vines were in their bud and dred eggs in one year and whose fathers' bloom, and ruined the crop on all the bogs mothers laid over two hundred eggs in a year, and pullets sired by cockerels whose mothers and grandmathers laid over two the bogs which were flowed by water the crop was saved, and the vines are today loaded with fruit.

In flowing these bogs the water is turned on in the evening and run off in the morngood shape and size, but as yet too light in ing. The second advantage of flowing is to protect the fruit from the ravages of the insects which destroy it when half grown. These insects make their visits in the night time and deposit their eggs, which produce the worm that destroys the berries. If the bogs can be flowed for a few nights the crop is thus rendered safe. The third advantage of water under control is in flowing are usually surrounded by sand hills, easy the bogs for winter protection. The bogs should be flowed all winter.

coating of sand was put on nine to twelve inches deep, especially on the cedar swamp bogs, but now expert cultivators only put on a coating of about three inches in depth at first, and then a new coating of one or two inches is put on each subseque year. This sand prevents the growth of weeds, attracts the heat of the sun, and

when the ground is thus prepared it is marked off into squares of eight or nine inches, the vines then set, placing two or three slips in each hole. Formerly these vines were set twelve or fourteen inches apart. The advantage of the change, in the week.

Fowls are selling generally from 13 to 14 cents; chickens range all the way from 13 to 16 cents; chickens range all the way from 13 to 16 cents; chickens range all the way from 13 to 16 cents.



WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS IN OUR PARKS.

cultivated for two or three years, when they will take care of themselves. It has been found necessary to cut off the runners, as who was paster of the South Congregathe runners bear no fruit, and thus encumin this way the vines will need no further care for several years. One of the best bogs I have visited this season has been

bearing large crops for twenty-five years. The variety for planting is the next important factor. There has been during the last twenty-five years a great variety of cranberry plants propagated, and these varieties can be kept very distinct, as the oranberry is not developed from the blow or the pollen but from the root or bulb. The varieties commonly cultivated are the Early Black, the Howe, the Chipman, the McFarly, and the Belle of the Cape. From my observation, I should recommend but two varieties, the Early Black for an early sort, and the Howe as a later variety. The Early Black is a very early variety, of fair size, and an even cropper. The Howe, the later



PICKING CRANBERRIES.

variety, is a very handsome shaped berry, and la good cropper. The Early Black needs to be handled early to get the best average cost of growing and harvesting the results, but the Howe will stand up all crop, and delivering the same to the depot price in the market.

The harvesting and marketing of the berries is a very important feature in the successful culture and has changed considerably during the last few years. The old method of harvesting by hand picking has nearly cleared and are all right if you have an cently the scoop has come into use, espe-



SORTING THE CRANBERRY CROP.

injure the old vines very much, but reduce the cost of harvesting to a very low price. The scoop in the hands of a skillful operator is a grand success, and must come into general use. The barrels in which the cranberries are packed are of uniform size, and are manufactured on the Cape, near the great centres of the cranberry bogs.

A PROFITABLE CROP.

This industry is the largest and the most profitable of any one industry on Cape Cod, commencing, as it did, nearly fifty years ago in the town of Harwich, by a grower named Small, who is still living to reap the fruit of his early labors. The business is still on the increase, large tracts of land, vene now, being cleared and prepared for planting. Stock companies are formed and immense capital involved in enlarging and

developing this great industry. In no other locality are the conditions for cultivating the cranberry found so favorable as on Cape Cod. First, the swamp of access, and affording cheap transpor a-tion; and third and most important is the When these swamp lands are cleared from all form of vegetable life and the surface rubbish, they are covered with a coating of sand or very fine gravel. Years ago this coating of sand or very fine gravel. Years ago this coating of sand was put or principle to the whole area coating of sand was put or principle. dance of fresh water. Nowhere in the State as on Cape Cod.

The cultivation of the cranberry can be mand for this fruit is increasing in our own

tional Church at Andover, Mass., for sixty ber the ground. A cutter and rake com-bined has recently been invented, which [ather of Wendell Phillips of Roston on father of Wendell Phillips of Boston, our cutter is run between the rows every year or two, cutting off the runners and raking off the cuttings at the same time. If treated nated the family in this country and who cate. The Rev. George Phillips, who originated the family in this country and who spelled his name with one l, came here in 1630 and was a pastor at Watertown, Mass. His great-grandson established Phillips Exeter Academy. He was born in Andover in 1719 and entered Harvard College at the early age of twelve. He never followed any profession owing to ill health, but made a fortunate marriage when he became the husband of a wealthy widow, to whose estate he became heir. He, how-ever, took a great interest in public affairs. He was a member of Governor Wentworth's council and was also in the Provincial As-sembly before the Revolution, in which he was not prominent. He had no children and he devoted himself to educational enterprises. An article in the New York Tribune, from which we condense the above facts, says: "It was in 1770 that the trus-tees of Dr. Wheelock's Indian Charity School, at Lebanon, Ct., decided to remove it to Hanover, N. H., and found a college. Out of this grew Dartmouth College. To carry out the purpose, Dr. Phillips gave a large tract of land at Sandwich, N. H., in 1772, and £300 to the funds of the institution in 1773. Eight years later he conveyed to the institution about four thouand acres of land in New Hampshire and Vermont, and in 1789 gave £37 to found a professorship of divinity, which still bears his name. It was in 1777 that his nephew, Judge Samuel Phillips, founded a classical school at Andover, and induced his father and uncle to endow it. Dr. John Phillips gave funds and land amounting to \$31,000 to this school, which made him its chief benefactor." In accordance with a purpose long in view, Dr. John Phillips determined to establish a similar institution at Exeter, N. H., and this gave birth to the Phillips Exeter Academy, which was incorporated on April 3, 1781, though it was not opened until three years later. The bulk of his fortune, amounting to \$134,000, was left to this school. His nephew, Samuel Phillips, was desirous of being the head of a private educational institution, and with the aid of his father and the co-operation of his Uncle passed away, but there can be no doubt of the fact that the hand-picking method is the best for the vines, as well as for the 30, 1778. Various members of the Phillips

| Dairymen's Association | mencement of the year. The best work by any hen since they have been selecting the breight stock by the present method was done this year by No. 617, who gave her first egg Nov. 29, 1900, and to Nov. 28, 1901, she had laid 251 eggs.

The best work by kinds of bottom lands which are employed as employed as employed as eranberry bogs. The cost of these lands when planted varies from \$150 to \$300 per acre. The principal cost involved is the clearing of the bog and the setting of the bog and the setting of the bog and the setting of the best for the vines, as well as for the vines, as well as for the principal cost is too great, two cents per quart being regarded as exorbitant, and yet the hand pickers were not overpaid at that price. For many years the best for the vines, as well as for the vines, as vell as for the injured the young vines somewhat, yet, on the greatest benefactors of mankind." His have had to pay good prices for the berries put

nephew, John and Samuel Phillips, and were

scendants of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Phillips,

There are not many who know that Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, the only surviv-Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, the only surviving daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, is now known as M. Alphonse Lathrop, O. S. D., and that she is the head of an institution devoted to the care of needy cancer patients in New York city. A recent correspondent of the New York Times can the price of three to four cents in feech years. Last year the price was forced up to six cents, and the producers reaped a harvest. This year the price was forced up to six cents, and the producers reaped a harvest. This year the producers reaped a harves patients in New York city. A recent correspondent of the New York Times says that the has gone into the living tomb of the average of eight cents a quart. One wagon load tal plague, with no hope of reward but fatal plague, with no hope of reward but the gratitude of her stricken ones and the voice of the Master: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me." An appeal has been made for aid for this cancer charity, and since it exists entirely from voluntary contributions, it would seem as if it were the duty of wellto-do philanthropic people to listen to this cry for help. Surely, there is no more worthy way to succor the sick and dying than through the work instituted by Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, who is pleasantly recalled here in her girlhood and her young married life as a graceful writer. She lost in this

for dependent children. During President Cleveland's administration he was appointed delegate to the International Prison Congress at St. Petersburg. His contributions to social science literature were numerous and valuable. He was interested in several organizations for the benefit of his fellow mortals, and was a member of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, the Societe Generale des Prisons of France, the Society of Agricultural Colonies for Children of Possible Prisons of Prance, the Society of Agricultural Colonies for Children of Possible Prisons of Prance, the Society of Agricultural Colonies for Children of Possible Prisons of Prance, the Society of Agricultural Colonies for Children of Possible Prisons of Prance, the Society of Agricultural Colonies for Children of Possible Prisons of Prance, the Society of Agricultural Colonies for Children of Possible Prisons of Prance Prisons of Prisons of Prisons of Prance Prisons of Priso Agricultural Colonies for Children of Poland, the Howard Society of England and the Methody (France) Colony for Boys.

The dinner in aid of the Sanford Academy at Ashfield was well attended, and was The cultivation of the cranberry can be made very profitable anywhere in New England where the above conditions obtain. Of lessor Norton Introduced as the first speaker Frederic G. Howes, who alluded to course, the intending grower must have speaker Frederic G. Howes, who alinded to the fact that the Ashfield dinners at first were viewed with acquiescent indifference, but as the years went on it was realized but as the years went on it was realized that these gatherings meant something, for they contributed to the material pros-perity of the academy, and led to the erec-tion of a good building for the library and a weeds, attracts the heat of the sun, and when mixed with the muck acts as a fertilizer.

When the ground is thus prepared it is marked off into squares of eight or nine inches, the vines then set, placing two or three slips in each hole. Formerly these vines were set twelve or fourteen inches apart. The advantage of the change, in setting them eight or nine inches apart, is that the vines will cover the ground one year at least earlier than under the old system, thus preventing the growth of weeds and other forms of vegetable life.

CULTIVATION AND VARIETIES.

After the vines are set they need to be

The Golden Chronicle and the name of the phillips family in connection with preparatory school work, but little knowledge is in circulation concerning the men who founded Phillips Exeter Academy and Phillips

After the vines are set they need to be

was Sir Frederick Pollock, wlo referred principally to the relations of England and America and the problems they had to meet. Among other things, he said:
"It is impossible to feel like a stranger among men with whom in five minutese on can be talking in a language that no fee can be talking in a language that no for eigner can possibly understand, no matter how much English he has learned. The now much English he has learned. The common law is not merely a technical jargon. It is not even a technical and professional tradition. Its principles (stripped of the technicalities which seem so crabbed to laymen) go down to the bed rock upon which our civilization is built. The common law is simply the guarantee of those liberties which our fathers and your fathers in New England had been working out for some contrains. had been working out for some centuries. This brings us to another point in which Professor Norton has anticipated me. The concord between the two nations is not important merely for ourselves. It is impor-tant for the civilized world. United we give each other encouragement. Divided we should be a reproach and a hissing and give an opportunity to the enemies of freedom to rejoice. Any serious discord would be the signal for the enemies of light and freedom the world over to seize the opportunity to do all the mischief they could. We are standing not for ourselves alone but for the world, when we insist upon the importance of maintaining something more, something better than an alliance, something found not in externals, but in a common language."

It was regretted that Prof. Charles Eliot Norton made his farewell address at this dinner, but his reminiscences of Ashfield, where he first came forty years ago, were full of charm, and his remarks concerning New England villages had the stamp of truth. With all their faults they still afford

—Cuba affords quite an outlet for American potatoes, seeing that during the height of the season from 8000 to 10,000 barrels are shipped there a week.

—Superintendent R. A. Pearson of the

the type of what in comparison with the

Walker-Gordon milk business of New York city is to be professor of dairying at Cornell College

of Agriculture.

—For the first time in ten months a steamer saling from Boston salied with cattle between her decks, when the Kingstonian of the Red Star Line left for Antwerp Wednesday. The steamer Kingstonian took 400 head of Western beef cattle

Among the numerous features at the fair of the Worcester Agricultural Society next week, Sept. 7, 8 and 9, will be an attempt by E. A. Parker to beat the twenty-four-hour bicycle rec ord. He will start Monday, Labor Day, and will continue between the other races. He will provide lights to enable him to continue at night.

—The London Daily Express had a comica account the other day of the adventures of a bat l tery of artillery, who were exercising in the neighborhood of Salisbury Plain. The gallant

officer in command, evidently bent on playing the game thoroughly, ordered his battery into a field of standing corn, whereupon the irate farmer appeared upon the scene and ordered them off The officer directed his men to arrest the farmer, who promptly seized a pitchfork and defied them. There being nothing about pitchforks in the books, the gunners were hopelessly bewildered by these tactics, and the farmer, seeing his advantage, fell upon them and literally drove them out of the field. Following this up he charged the commanding officer, who, after hesitating for a moment, ignominiously turned and fied. It is said that there is to be an inquiry into this "regrettable incident." It looks as if this Eng-"regretable indicent." It looks as it this English farmer had been studying "the lessons of the war" to some purpose; but it is feared the story is too good to be true.

—The Connecticut Pomological Society meets with J. H. Hale at his home in South Glaston-

bury, Friday of this week.

—The next annual meeting of Vermoni
Dairymen's Association will be held at St

make the producers reaped a harvest. This year the crop was almost entirely ruined by early frests, and the pack will be very light. Those who have The bush or brush swamps are the easiest the whole, were considered a success. Recently the scoop has come into use, especially on the large bogs. The scoops do not

bushels to market having made contracts at an

-—At the August term of the United States
District Court for the district of New Hamp shire, held by Judge Aldrich, at Littleton N. H., on the 25th uit,, Charles D. Pike, Free Johnson and Hiram Cook, all of Lyme, N.H., were arraigned upon the charge of unlawfully driving cattle from the State of New Hampshire into the State of Vermont, in violation of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1903, and of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture and regulations of the secretary of Agriculture made in pursuance thereof. Each of the defend-ants entered a plea of nolo contendere, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and costs. The maximum penalty for the offence is a fine of \$1000 or imprisonment for one year, or both. A special grand jury, on the same date, returned an indict-ment against Moses D. Flanders of Bradford, city her only son, a promising and lovable child, and perhaps, in memory of her great 1 ss, she is devoting herself to the cause of the helpless.

A Michigan philanthropist who died this week was Caleb Dwinell Randall, who was the originator of the State system for caring for dependent children. During Presifect of the control of the State system for caring the control of the state system for caring for dependent children. During Presifect the control of the state system for caring the control

iast remaining clauses of which went into force on the first of April, 1903. The general effect of the new regulations will be inferred from the fact that during the three months from April 1 to fact that during the three months from April to June 30, 1903, only 2500 tons of fresh meats were imported into Germany, against 4715 tons during the same period in 1901 and 5776 tons in 1902. The import of smoked and other simply propared meats dropped from 6561 tons to 2240 and bacon from 3073 tons to 771 during the April-June quarter, as compared with the imports for the same period of the preceding year. Hams declined likewise from 310 tons to 256 and other forms of pork meats from 1825 tons to 574. Add to this the fact that by another clause of the same law, which has been in force 258 and other forms of pork meats from 1825 tons to 574. Add to this the fact that by another clause of the same law, which has been in force since October, 1900, the importation of sausages and canned meats—of which 8842 tons, valued at \$2,046.00 were imported in 1899—has been prohibited, and it will be apparent that the Germann meat import has been reduced to about one-hir of its former proportions. This in a nation of such liberal and constant meat eaters as the Germans is an economic fact of serious and farreaching importance.

—The advance in price of lard is considered due to a corner engineered by the Swifts.

—President Roosevelt will speak at the New York State fair Monday.

—The forty-second Maine State Fair opened at Lewiston, Tueday morning, with fair weather and one of the larg at list of entries in the aggregate ever offered at the 5t te show. In variance with the custom for the past three years, Lewiston Cuy Hali is opened by the fair trustees and made a part of the exhibit. It has been especially illuminated by electricity, while the streets of Lewiston and suburbs are also strung with colored lights. At the grounds the cattle show is said to be the heat gave see in Maine Second

ored lights. At the grounds the cattle show is said to be the best ever seen in Maine. So many entries were made in the 2.40 pacing class that the class had to be divided and trotted in sections, with a purse for each. The city is filling with visitors f om all over New England.

—At the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's exhibit, Boston, Saturday, Aug. 29, prizes were awarded as follows: Asters—Of all classes, fifty vases, first, E. S. Converse; second, Mrs. John L. Gardner. Hardy herbaceous flowers great mass of human life may be called as high an ideal of social conditions as has anywhere, at any time, been attained.

John L. Gardner. Hardy herbaceous howers and grasses—thirty bottles, first, Blue Hill high an ideal of social conditions as has anywhere, at any time, been attained.

Nurseries; second ditto. Apples—roundling, the second prize to C. M. Hadley. Gravenstein, first, Warren Heustis & Sons; second, George first, Warren Heustis & Sons; second, George D. Moore. Porter, first, C. M. Handley; second, W. Heustis & Son; th.rd, George V. Fletcher. Any other variety, first, Edward E. Cole, Alexander; second, Edward E. Cole, Chenango; third, Wayren Fenno, Summer Pippin. Pears—Bartlett, first, William Milman; second, Varnum Frost; third. Samuel S. Simmes. Any other Frost; third, Samuel S. Simmes. Any other variety, first, Warren Fenno, Flemish Beauty; second, M. W. Chadbourne, Flemish Beauty; third, M. W. Chadbourne, Boussock. Peaches— Single dish, of any variety, first, F. H. Evans, Camman; second, David L. Fiske, Champion. Plums—Any variety, first, E. L. Lewis, White Kelsey; second, S. S. Simmes, Burbank; third, George D. Moore, Burbank. Beets— Twelve specimens, first, Joseph Thorpe; second-J. B. Shurtleff, Jr.; third, Edward Melons—Four specimens, first, George D. Moore; 3:cond, A. E. Hartshorn. Cabbages—Three of any variety, trimmed, first, A. E. Hartshorn; second, A. E. Hartshorn. Cauliflowers—Four snecimens, first, W. H. Teele; second, E. R. Teele. Celery—Four roots, first, E. L. Lewis; second, W. J. Clemson; third, F. Tetlow. Mush rooms—Native, named collection, of not less than five edible varieties, first, E. B. Grinnell; second, Boston Mycological Club. Tomatoes—Twelve specimens, first, J. C. Stone; second, Edward Parker; third, Joseph Thorpe.

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GRAVES' MEDICATED SOAP For Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and Horses. Sure to kill them quick.

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"No surface of uld be move justified in speaking on his selected topic, as one having subortry, than is Mr. of the selected topic, as one having subortry, than is the selected topic, as one having subortry, than is the selected topic, as one having subortry, than is the selected topic, as one having subortry, than is the selected topic, as one having subortry, than is the selected topic, as one having subortry, than is the selected topic, as one having subortry, than is the selected topic, as one having subortry, than is the selected topic, as one having subortry, than is the selected topic, as one having subortry, than is the selected topic, as one having subortry, than is the selected topic, as one having subortry, than is the selected topic, as one having subortry, than is the selected topic, as one having subortry, than is a meeting and instructive in this book meeting and instructive in this book."—School Education, Minneapolis.

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MODERN BATTLES

One of your guns is twenty years old, another is perhaps half that age. It may have high hammers or side action, or possibly it is a mussle-loader. Think for a moment what this means. The busy man of today gets but little time for recreation, and jet what a lot of them are willing to do their hunting, for instance, with the weapons of a dozen years ago.

The heavy mussle-loading cannon of our ancestors cannot hold our against the light machine Gatling of today. The horse car no longer competes with the troiley. The messenger is not as quick as the telephone and electric light is better than kerosene.

Everything bends to labor-saving devices, and what more noticeable than in guns. But a few years ago and the ten-pound ten-gauge was considered a good all-around gan for game shooting. Today the discriminating aport-man buys a Greener twelve-gauge hammerless, self-acting ejector, weighing 54 or 54 pounds, and finds it perfection.

Labor-saving? Well! Think it over—all weights in stock.

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TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

We read the other day of a schooner named the Carrie Nation. Was this irony

The State Conclave of the Knights Templar at Buffalo seems to have beaten all

Thousands of bunches of bananas were washed up on the North Shore the other day. But where better? That they were washed up also has its pleasant suggestion.

No one could fail to sympathize with the member of the North Attleboro Horse Thief Detecting Society who refused to conc himself with the theft of an automobile.

One of the most present proofs of the wide stretch possible to the human intellect is that some people consider Miss MacLane a "literature" and some people

Down in Connecticut there was a "chicken supper" the other night that turned out, on investigation by the local authorities, to be a boxing match. The boxing match we presume was a preliminary to finding the "Poor cooking," says Professor Butter

worth-a man of any other name might have made the remark, and several have-"spoils love's young dream far oftener than a lack of sympathy." But what is poor cooking if not a lack of true sympathy? At Roseville, Ill., has blossomed a new

political party whose sole purpose is to kill the trusts. Unfortunately for its prospects it has armed itself with the title People's National Protective Association. bludgeon is all too heavy to handle easily.

Despite the close relation of the three R's to general education it is fairly evident that all the teachers are not mathematicians. Compared with the N. E. A., the summer meeting of the American Mathematica Association made hardly a ripple-in fact, numerically it cut no figure whatever.

Beverly's unique organization-the Owl Club-has had the misfortune to get into print. In view of the fact that its presen prominence is due to the compulsory removal of the members' mustaches, the adjective "unique" does not appear altogether convincing. There will always be Owl

We notice another clerical attack upon the so-called smart set. Like its predecessors it bewails the newspaper publicity of this selfish, wasteful, indecorous, baneful and often insane class," but quite overlooks the fact that a larger class of distant and wouldbe imitators have created a demand for the

Vale "glides" and Harvard "dips" are to figure no more in polite dancing parties if the American Society of Professors of Dancing can successfully discourage them. The professors have put their feet down in this matter, but at the same time it mustn't be forgotten that to take them lightly and gracefully up again is part of the profession

We have not seen the answers in the symposium recently conducted by "The Ladies Realm" on the question of matrimony for widows, but we trust that Mrs. Pohlman of Kokomo, Ind., was among the list of correspondents. Mrs. Pohlman is reported to have been married fourteen times and is now seeking a divorce. Her views on the ethics of marriage should be interesting.

ticultural Hall the last three days of the If only they would stop taking stock of coming week. The occasion of the meeting of the American Pomological Society ought to bring out a big attendance, as this meeting, always of national scope and importance, has not been held in New England for sixteen years. Any one is at liberty to send fruit for the exhibition, also to attend the meetings and join in the discussion.

South Dakota, it is reported, has also determined not to be distanced in the race to see who shall first succeed in making it possible to fill the sky with flying machines. So far Boston, the home of Mother Goose herself, has done little in this direction; but it is whispered that we have in our midst a genius who has made a flying machine capable of raising a rabbit, and that, as the objectors will rise to remark, is next thing to raising a fool.

The directors of an English woolen mill recently offered a prize of five dollars to each employee who would give up tobacco for six months; yet in the few weeks that have already elapsed about a third of the competitors have beee disqualified. Perhaps a better method would have been to tell them the awful story of Mr. William G. Pattison of Kalamazoo, Mich., who recently died at the age of ninety years, having been a smoker during eighty of them. During his last twelve years he somewhat decreased his cigar allowance and spent only \$4800-according to the figures of his cigar dealer

A good fertile farm is desirable property se times of financial disturbance. Farm values in desirable locations in the East have seemingly reached bottom, and are now in many cases having an upward tendency. The number of good farms is really extremely small in proportion to those who would like em, and while the people are increasing by thousands yearly, the number of farms now remains about the same. Owners of choice lands who can care for their own farms should not sell at the sac. rifice prices sometimes, offered, Such property if kept in good condition will every ome more desirable from every point of view. In many cases a little judicious advertising will secure much better customers than were expected.

The cases of foot and mouth disease found in Wakefield, Mass., as announced last week, remain a puzzle to the State and Government officials. No reason appears to doubt the genuineness of the cases, but no way has been found to account for its appearance without any apparent connection with other cases. None other than the four first discovered have been brought to light by the most prompt and diligent search by official inspectors. This inability to account for the occurrence or to trace its source is a cause of some vexation to the doctors. They are having the germs from the slaughtered cattle tested at the laborative stories to make absolutely sure that they belong to the epidemic foot and mouth disease, but so far in the test nothing has

appeared to throw a doubt in the genuineness of the Wakefield cases.

The hay farmers, through their national association, are making a good fight against the outrageous conduct of the railroads in connection with freight charges. Rates on hay were advanced from sixth class to fifth class, making the cost of shipment from, say, Michigan to New York nearly \$6 per ton, which is about as much as the farmer gets for growing, harvesting and marketing the crop. The case was taken before the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, the advance was pro-nounced unjust, and the railroads ordered to restore the former rate, which was \$1 less per ton. The railroads, however, refused to obey, and the hay producers have taken the case to the United States courts. The refusal to adjust a rate pronounced unfair by the highest authority on the subject, shows clearly extortionate disposition of the railroads. What is needed is a national law that will give the interstate ission full power to quickly enforce its own decisions

Production of raw silk is an industry adapted to country districts in mild eli mates. The work can be done by women and children who can thus add considerably to the family income. The profits, however, although fairly certain, give rather light return for the time required. In the Southern States, where labor is reckoned cheap, he silk-raising industry should take root and grow. It ought to pay as well as the low wages offered in Southern cotton mills, and the work is far more wholesome and independent. It assess that the work is the same wholesome and independent. independent. It seems likely that through the efforts of the Department of Agriculture, the industry will become strongly established in the South, and a good part of the fifty million of dollars now yearly paid or imported raw silk will be kept in the United States. Quite possibly devices and methods will be invented by ingenious American growers which will reduce cost of labor and make the returns more liberal than they are in the present locations of the

Troubles that Never Happen. The efficacy of a good motto is insisted upon by the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., in his new book, "The Only Woman." One of his characters is represented as having carved across his oaken mantel the words: I am an old man now; I've had lots of trouble, and most of it never happened. Who of us.-no matter what years we may number,-but could say the same of our A wise man has said that in general our troubles have three proportions, according to our point of view. They are all fearsomely large in prospect; the worst of them is bearable in actual occurrence; and they shrink to a mere dot in retrospect. Unoubtedly the great bulk of our sorrow—as of our joy—is in anticipation. For this, when applied to trouble, we have the word worry. The troubles over which we worry seldom happen, and those that do are never so bad in actuality as we were sure—in -they must be. Of all senseles human indulgences worry is the most foolish. The fact that no trouble is so great as our fretting makes it, should admonish us once for all to stop fretting. The amount of strength women fritter away in summer anticipating evils that might-but do nothefall their children is nothing less than appailing. The voung people have gone to drive and a shower comes up that may hurt them, or the boy has set out to find

troubles that do not happen.

blackberries and may encounter poison ivy,

or the drainage at the hotel, though pro-

nounced good, may induce typhoid fever,

or John at home may work too hard in the

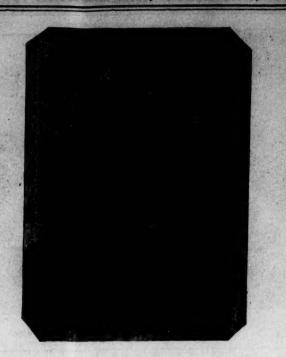
heat-all these possibilities are constant

causes of agony to the ladies who, sitting

on the piazzas in crisp muslin gowns.

picture of cool and sensible womanhood.

Shakespeare to the Rescue. Like a fresh east wind after a sultry August day comes the advance theatrical announcements, which indicate that there is to be a pronounced managerial interest in Shakespeare during the approaching dramatic season. E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, we learn, are arranging for a brief tour in some of Shakespeare's dramas Miss Viola Allen, Miss Grace George and Miss Marie Wainwright are each to play Viola in "Twelfth Night," and Miss Hen rietta Crossman is working hard in her charming Lake Sunapee home for a production of "As You Like it." It is reported, too, that Nat C. Goodwin will put on a revival of "Midsummer Night's Dream," himself playing Bottom. If Ithese announcements mark, as we like to think they do, a revival of interest in the works of the great English dramatist, it is to be regretted that the plays promised give no attention to Shakespeare as a tragedian. That the people are quite ready to attend good productions of "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice" and even "Othello" was proven last winter at the Castle-square Theatre, in this city, where the house was never so crowded as during a so-called Shakespeare week. Though it is an undoubted fact that we have today few actors who can adequately interpret such mag-nificent parts as Macbeth, Hamlet, Shylock, King Lear or Othello, the roles of the greatest plays in the world are great in so many ways that even a poor rendering of them inspires and uplifts an audience. The Shakespeare speeches, however badly spok-en, are noble, and any movement to make the plays so popular that their language shall become a part of our everyday usage is to be commended. What if an actor does "mouth" that glorious celebration of mercy which adorns "The Merchant of Venice?" We must still be more sure after hearing it that the quality of this gift " is not strained." And so with the sublimity, the pathos, and even the occasional pathos of Shakespeare. He is the greatest English writer that the world has ever produced. But he wrote plays. If it is true of a poem, as Hiram Corson has so well said, that it is never really a poem till it has been adequately voiced, the same thing is peculiarly true of a play. One may read and read and reread Shakespeare, but to see on the stage the plays with which one has become fa-miliar by study is to have the wonders of the English language vitalized as they were meant to be. It is a reproach to American art that very many of the active men and women of the generation just now to the fore have had no opportunity whatever to see Shakespeare's greatest works on the stage. Born too late for Booth, Barrett, Charlotte Cushman, McCullough and the



A WELL-KNOWN FARMER AND WRITER. E R. Towle, Vermont.

comes to this country from Italy next spring and does the part of the jealous Moor. How they will flock to witness that thrilling production! How keen will be their pleasure at hearing - whether in Italian or English-the words: "She loved me for the dangers I had passed," and all the rest of the noble speech. Shakespeare and Shakespeare alone can redeem the American stage. The women of the country can help him, too, to do this. They can and should see that their young people are encouraged to attend these managerial attempts to resuscitate the dying spark of artistic fire; they can take their husbands to the dramacic presentations instead of to performances of the "Prince of Poison" stamp. Women stand for culture. They make the success of the latest novel, the singer of the day, the artist in any line. Here, then, is the American woman's chance to fulfill part of her destiny by helping to uplift the American stage.

is interest in immortalities on the

There has recently been started in Chicago a new religious weekly called Christendom, the initial enterprise of which was to publish an article with the caption "Are We Ashamed of Immortality?" The matter of the ensuing column was an earnest de-precation of the habit of ignoring the future ife. Speaking for the church, the new paper said, "Although we should hesitate to that we disbelieve in immortality, we have belittled it and apologized for believing in it until it is no longer a great force in human life." Underneath this assertion lies a large foundation of fact. The Boston Society for Psychical Research was astonished beyond measure two years ago to find from e answers received to a questionnaire it had sent out broadcast that the whole subject of immortality evokes no very warm interest nowadays in the breasts of people at large. Undoubtedly, in the New England of a generation or so ago, too much rather than too little emphasis waspisced upon the idea of future reward and retri-bution. As a result of this zeal for the of the present were often stupidly ignored. Religion meant to many minds only a grand scramble for a safe conduct past the gateway of death into Heaven. The present time that is to come. Our preachers have shouted "The Kingdom of Heaven is here and now" so hoarsely that the mansions in the sky have been wholly obscured. But if the preachers have forgotten, the poets have not. James Russell Lowell preclaims with superb assurance: "The furrow which Time is even now turning runs through the Everlasting." Wordsworth's great Ode is great because it gives one Intimations of Immortality. Browning soars his highest in poetic passion to exclaim: "Then thy breast, oh thou Soul of my Soul, I shall clasp thee again!" but adds, because he must, "And with God be the rest," just as in another poem he asserts grandly, "A man's reach must exceed his grasp—or what's Heaven for?" There we get the clue. If there is no Heaven to which man's reach can go out, life must lose all its meaning At once it be comes too small a thing to be worth struggling for. As Christendom so well says, "You tell us, you writers of beautiful sentences, printed on thick creamcolored paper and bound in beautiful covers, you tell us that we should sacrifice for the benefit of other people. But why? Why should we sacrifice ourselves or posterity if neither we nor they have anything more than a life here? Why should we be so keen upon preserving a race of bipedal animals who wear clothes? Existence between birth and death does not seem to most of us sufficiently attractive to warrant naintaining it at all costs. And it is very difficult to discover the basis of morality in a stock farm." The simple truthis that there can be no stamina in any religion which puts a future life into the background. Here and there might be a few rare souls like Marcus Aurelius, who, while preach ing that " no man can throw away any other life than that he is now living," would still live nobly and well, but to make the average human being good, belief in a future life is a necessity. It were a great moral

The Home Comers.

immortality die out.

calamity, therefore, to have interest in

The prime of summer time is passed, and people who have been sojourning at the our tains, in the country or at the seashore, are turning their eyes cityward. The schools will soon be opened, the children must resume their studies, and, therefore, mothers will have to take up household cares once more, amid the bustle and dis-

tractions of urban life. But, after all, many will be glad to get home where numerous comforts are to be enjoyed that are not found elsewhere. It is pleasant, nay necessary, generally speaking, to lay down domestic burdens for a while, to change the current of one's while, to cause the cut of the rat of conventionalism, in order to secure both bodily and mental health, yet a house in town has its own attractions which cannot be matched

Home-coming is a pleasant event whether in city or village, and one's own bed and one's own table is greatly enjoyed after

meat and delicacies that they get from large markets during the fall, winter and spring, and they too often ask for them when they are paying low prices for board and lodging. They are not content with the farm and garden, but demand viands that cannot be readily obtained amid rural always manifest great enthusiasm when they are back in the city, and frequently they sit down to food which is no better, i as good, as that about which they have grumbled furiously all through their ab-

But all are not like these cranks. Many have been considerate and have expected no more than was reasonable, and such return with pleasant memories of their association with country folk and their simple ways and honest thoughts. Still, home is home. There is no place like

it, as the poet sang long ago, though he had none of his own, and it is good to be

The Different Appetites of Plants. It might seem, without a careful seco thought, that all plants take their food from common sources of the same elements and in the same proportions. In some respects there is truth in such belief and in others there is not. The soil, the water and the air are the sources from which plants draw their sustenance and the materials with which to build their structures. A part is taken through their roots and the rest through their leaves. The roots take up certain mineral elements, and always in liquid or soluble forms. The amount of mineral elements taken up and deposited in the wood and other parts of the trees and plants can be quickly and accurately ascer tained by burning them. The ashes will contain all that pertains strictly to the earth; the rest having been volatilized and attitude of mind towards immortality is a returned to the air. Nitrogen, which natural result of the earlier state. It is in is a gas that forms four fifths of the the desire to escape the pious selfishness air, plays an important part in the compresent to the outward eye a most alluring that cared only for the future that we now position of the plant foods by being with minerals forming what we usually call nitrates. These nitrates are dissolved in the water of the soil, and thus pass into the sap of all vegetation. Whenever these nitrates are broken up chemically and the nitrogen is set free it goes directly back into the air, whether this decomposition takes lace suddenly as in combustion by fire or by the slower processes of decay. This is the main reason why nitrogenous plant foods are so costly and so easily wasted There is plenty of nitrogen in the air, but it is difficult to get and to hold. Nitrogen only forms a small part of plants, and the same s true of the bodies of animals, but that little is very essential.

The carbon, which forms the bulk of all wood and other dry vegetable tissue, is taken from the air in the form of carbonic acid gas. It is taken in through the leaves, and after being changed in a marvelou way is deposited all through the trees and plants. It is the part that burns, by reuniting with the oxygen of the air; when it is again in condition to be taken up by the leaves. Thus there is going on the endless round of natural changes, that are at one simple enough and yet mysterious in the

truest sense. There are several other natural elements that go to make up the foods that plants must feed upon. They are not large in amount, but they are just as essential as if they were. Lime, iron, silicon, magnesium potash and phosphorus are of the number All these are minerals and exist in mos soils abundantly, but in some cases in form that are not available to the plants in large quantities, and in some cases not suffiiently so to meet their demands. This is why some soils are not considered fertile. They may be fertile or rich enough for some farm. species, but not for others. Plants hav different appetites.

When we consider the wonderful variaions of soil and climate it is not to be wondered at that there are countless specie and varieties of vegetable growth. Some will flourish under certain conditions, while others will not endure them for a day. A soil that is fertile for one may be barren for another. Among the trees, for example, we know that the walnut will only flourish in an alluvial soil, where all the elements it what we call rich: while the banana plant delights in the warm rich lands of the tropies; the pine will grow equally well in a poor, thin sandy soil; the lichen will fle satisfied with a few tiny rootlets fastened on an arctic boulder. The pond lilies must be rooted under water, while the sage brush and cactus of our Western plains will sorted out these and million more forms of the vegetable kingdom to suit their peculiar

In our work of cultivating the trees and In our work of cultivating the trees and plants that serve our purpose we should know their requirements. If we know by the chemical analysis of the ashes of pine wood, and from seeing the trees grow on land that is almost devoid of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, then we ought to be wise enough to know by the same means

abundant in the soil, should have them supplied according to their needs. There is scarcely a crop that we grow that does not need large quantilies of these things and in available forms. We should eater to their appetites just as we do to those of our animals, and they will repay us equally well. We should study their peculiarities. It is easy enough to know that the cereals must have plenty of phosphoric acid, the fruits' potash, and the forage crops and garden vegetables' nitrogen. It would be useless to enumerate lists of crops and the plant foods they require. These are details that should be studied out by those who are interested in the several lines of culture, and it is easy enough to do so from the fund of information at hand. But "a hint to the wise is sufficient."

We should study their peculiarities. It may be proper, however, to mention that the crop in the East is late and berries small, while opposite conditions prevail in the West; so that the complexion of things may change in some features when the harvest is made.

Feacing a Hog Peature.

The fence question is an important question with us. I have tried at least twenty different kinds of force the total crop.

Well be 208,000 bushels, or seven thousand more than last year, i. e., practically the same, and will be proportioned as follows:

New England, chiefly Massachuseits, and will be proportioned as follows:

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New England, chie

Berlin Markets.

No better way appears for a farmer to judge of the products of a country than by visiting the markets. Berlin has fourteen market halls maintained by the city. One of the most important is the Neue, both wholesale and retail. It is a very large two-story building divided into small stalls for the retail trade, mostly in charge of women, and devoted to every kind of produ

Here are flowers, fruit, vegetables, fish which are sold alive, game and meats of all kinds. In every department may be found a great variety and of all qualities, and the stalls are crowded, making it quite difficult one's own table is greatly enjoyed areas of the experiences that have proved far from agreeable, either through our own morbid imaginings, or from actual happenmorbid imagining imagining imagining imagining imagining imaginity. o get about. They have here what I never pect too much from rural hosts during a crowd of buyers. The articles are passed vacation. They look for the full supply of rapidly along the counter for cuick are rapidly along the counter for quick ex-mination, being bid upon at the same time and sold.

A clerk takes the buyer's name and the price for settlement and delivery after the sale. Thus in an hour large quantities of goods are sold to the mutual advantage of both parties. The seller disposes of what might be lost in another day or two, and the buyer gets for a low price what is yet good. The river Spree is used as a canal for the the cheap transportation of produce from long distances in the country to Berlin. I noticed a canal boat, about 150 feet long and twenty feet wide, deeply loaded in bulk with pears and apples. They were in bins of different sizes, in the hold, apparently belonging to different producers, and put in

charge of the captain, who seemed to act as their agent for the sale of the produce The fruit was taken from the hold in large askets holding about a barrel each, handled with very little care, and sold from the deck to hucksters and other dealers. Of course, this fruit, although coming directly from the orchard, would soon decay and never be in its best flavor. This description may be applied to other farm products. There are, however, some choice fruits to be found in fancy stores. The demand for nearby products is largely supplied by dog, or a woman and two dogs, which seen to be a whole team. It is astonishing what large loads they draw. Family making is unknown in Germany, and, I think, in all Europe.

Milk is sold about the city from tanks on wheels. These tanks are divided into three parts, from which cream, skimmed milk and whole milk are drawn from faucets, as called for.

Dwelling houses are warmed by the same style of heaters that have been in use in Germany for centuries, consisting of a piece of masonry, two feet square and six feet high, covered with tiles more or less ornamented This encloses a fire-box very inconveniently arranged for use. There is very little wood in Germany, and it is cared for with the strictest economy. Coal is used, and also peat, compressed by hydraulic pressure into brick forms. These are sold for \$1.75 per thousand, seemingly a very low price, but labor is cheap in Germany. There are in the German Empire 4,942,000 acres of peat bogs and in Ireland twelve thousand square miles, covering two-fifths of the whole surface of the country, apparently an inexhaustible supply.

Profit in Vetch Seed.

Winter vetch is one of the best crops for late sowing. It lives through the winter, stores up the nitrogen of the air like clover, and is especially useful as a pasture for farm stock, a cover crop in orchards, or a green manure for plowing under to enrich

The fodder is relished by all classes of

animals, and it is an extra good feed for hogs. The great drawback is the high cost of the seed, which is imported from Germany and sells for \$5 per bushel. There appears no reason why all the seed should not be raised in America, the price could be reduced and still leave a good profit for the grower. For three years in succession at the Ontario experiment farm vetch has been sown in the autumn and ripened the follow ing season, giving an average yield of 10.8 bushels of seed per acre. Its cultivation is as simple as that of rye or wheat. It is likely to become quite popular, and with a good demand for the seed, especially from

A home-grown supply would quickly be bought up by seedsmen, or could be sold direct to consumers by advertising in farm papers. Here is a chance for a few enterprising farmers to work into a crop much more profitable than grain, and one which will tend to improve the fertility of the

Official Cranberry Crop Forecast.

Secretary W. H. Fitch of the Cranberry Growers Association reports the crop out ook as follows: So far as data are available the present prospect is for an output about the same as last year, and, that this may be more clearly understood, I will state, for comparative purposes, that the banner year on record was that of 1901, when the yield was 1,200,000 bushels. Although we, in the West, generally, use the barrel as the unit of measurement in the East they employ the bushel package, and, so, I have conforme to the older usage.

Of the 1,200,000 bushels, New England principally Massachusetts, contributed 720,000, or sixty per cent. The Middle States, chiefly New Jersey, 360,000, or thirty per cent., and the West, largely Wisconsin, 120,000, or ten per cent.

Last year the published account indicated a total of 801,000 bushels, or twenty-four per ent. less than the year before, and made up as follows:

nittee are correct, the total crop

different kinds of fence for hogs. For the last eight or ten years I have been using a fen which I have never seen improved. The manner of building it is just as important as the material used. It is composed of barbed wire and wire netting.

First, I should set posts very solidly. would dig a hole four feet square and the feet deep, and fill in around the post and rocks. The post should be made of cedar or oak, something that will last twenty-five years. If the posts are not properly set, I lo not care how well the fence may be constructed, it will be a failure. When those are set solidly, I draw a barbed wire around very tightly.

No matter what kind of a hog fence you construct, it is necessary to have one barbed wire on the ground. That also serves as a guide to set the remaining posts. These intermediate posts should be about a rod apart. We let them freeze in and then every post is as solid as a tree. In the spring, before the ground thaws, we stretch the wire netting. It requires a great deal of tension, so we stretch it from the posts while they are solid. We draw it up as tightly as the tightener will allow, and then we have a fence for a lifetime. Our fence has been up ten years, and it is about as tight as when it was first built. We draw a second wire six inches above the first. This will keep hogs, and another wire breast high will turn any kind of stock. We have never had a pig get through the fence.

I have not had a sow on my farm for years but that I could go right in among the pigs and handle them. They are never cross with us. Where a sow has been shut up in a pen and fed on corn (she has been having a fat producing ration), she has had nothing that will produce muscle or bone. the has been robbing nature all win'er and she is feverish and cross, and when she approaches the litter of pigs she bites a pig and gets a taste of the blood, a taste of that feed which she has been deprived of all winter, and she eats them up. We want to look after their wants carefully, to take so much pride in them that we will give them proper care, and then we shall make a success of the business.

Dover, Minn. FOREST HENRY.

My judgment is that bran should make up at least one-half by weight of a cow's ration. I like it, not because it is particularly rich, but because of its light, flaky character and because it helps lighten the ration. It is less digestible than the heavier feeds, yet seems to aid digestion.

The remainder may be made up of cottoneed and linseed or cottonseed and gluten. One of the best rations we have used contained five pounds of bran, one and onehalf pounds of cottonseed and one and onehalf nounds of lingand monle

Interested in



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IFFIN, OHIO.

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN

AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending Sept. 9, 1903.

Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals This week....1768 844 94 27,349
Last week....1383 8343 65 20,418
One year ago 4353
Horses.....468

Prices on Northern Cattle.

BEEF—Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tailow and meat, extra, \$6.00\(\frac{2}{6}.75\); first quality, \$5.50\(\frac{2}{6}.75\); second quality, \$4.00\(\frac{2}{6}.25\); third quality, \$4.00\(\frac{2}{6}.25\); a few choice single pairs, \$7.00\(\frac{2}{6}.25\); some of the poorest buils, etc., \$2.75\(\frac{2}{6}.35\). Western steers, \$4.25\(\frac{2}{6}.25\). Store Cattle—Farrow cows, \$15\(\frac{2}{6}.25\); tancy mileh cows, \$50\(\frac{2}{6}.70\); milch cows, \$30\(\frac{2}{6}.45\); pearlings, \$10\(\frac{2}{6}.5\); two-year-olds, \$15\(\frac{2}{6}.20\); three-year-olds, \$15\(\frac{2}{6}.20\); three-year-olds, \$20\(\frac{2}{6}.30\); sheep and lumbs per cwt. in lots, \$3.50\(\frac{2}{6}.50\); lambs, \$1\(\frac{2}{6}.60\).

FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, \$1\(\frac{2}{6}.51\); clive weight; shotes, wholesale —: retail, \$2.50\(\frac{2}{6}.50\); country dressed hogs, \$7\(\frac{1}{6}.72\); country dressed hogs, \$7\(\frac{1}{6}.72\); country dressed hogs, \$7\(\frac{1}{6}.72\); country lots, \$\(\frac{2}{6}.60\).

HIDES—Brighton—6\(\frac{1}{6}.72\) Pib; country lots, \$\(\frac{2}{6}.60\). BEEF-Per hundred pounds on total weight of

CALF SKINS—13c P lb; dairy skins, 40@60c. TALLOW—Brighton, 3@3|c P lb; country lots, PELTS-40@50c.

Cattle. Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep
Maine.	At Bright	
At Brighton.	J S Henry	18
Farmington L S	Massachus	etts.
Co 40 25	At Water	own.
Thompson &	J 8 Henry	49
Hanson 20 25		8
	W H Bardwell	16
	G W Barnes	7
	J B Shaw	4
M D Stockman 9	At Brigh	100
Eaton & John-	J S Henry	70
son 11	R Connors	25
W F Wormwell 12		14
F L Howe 18	H A Gilmore	50
M D Holt & Son 11	Scattering	6
At NEDM& Wool	C D Lewis	
Co.	A C Foss	15
McIntire 9	D W Clark	3
H B Rockliff 600	A Wheeler	2 7
II D Hockins	P McIntire	7
New Hampshire.		
AINEDM& Wool	Westers	1.
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A B Locke 6	J J Kelley	48
A D LOUNG	S S Learned	96
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W F Wallace 100 40
Swift & Co. 32 16
Swift & Co. 46
Armour & Co 48
Dowd & Keefer 46
At Watertewn.
W A Ricker 82 242
F R Atwood 14
D H Berdell
At Watertewn.
At Watertewn.
Gordon & Ironsides 120
R E French 26
E W Hall

F Ricker & Co 5 18
F S Atwood 14
D H Berdell
At Watertown
Fred Savage 21
R E French 26
G W Hall 4
A Williamson 10
Doran Bros 6
N H Woodward
A P Needham
W E Hayden 60 19 Co. 14 NEDM& Wool Heath & Co 650

Bohemian, for Liverpool.

Horse Business. Dealers still report a quiet horse market, but expect by the latter part of the month considerable improvement. Arrivals are still light from the West, where the principal part comes from. Shippers report that for good horses prices will be very stiff this fall. At H. S. Harris Sons' sale stable were 3 cars of Western horses, and they sold some very good ones from that source; 1 pair, 3200 lbs, at \$650; for good drivers, \$200@300, with sales at \$750.150. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s with sales at \$75@150. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable, were 3 carloads and 40 nearby horses. Western sold at \$125@250. At Moses Colman & Son's there was just a fair trade; not many very Son's there was just a tair trade, not many of desirable family, saddle horses and ponies on sale, being scarce. General sales, \$50@150. At Welch & Hall Company's, supply was light, consisting of Western and nearby horses; some from Vermont and Maine. Sales ranged from \$75@ 275. At L. H. Brockway's it was a quiet week. They had a few New England and Western

horses. Sales at \$60@300. Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday—A good supply of cattle appeared for beef and store. For beef there was a fair for beef and store. For beef there was considered only fair, and not active. Prices at the close of last week were generally sustained. J. W. Shaw sold 7 cows, of 800@900 fbs, at \$1.65 and 3\rightarrow fb. O.;H. Forbush sold 2 cows,920 and 970 fbs, at 3\rightarrow and O. H. Fordush sold 2 cows, 350 and 350 lbs, at \$2.15; 1 cow, 820 lbs, at \$2.15; 1 cow, 820 lbs, at \$1.90. J. A. Hathaway sold 32 steers for home trade, of 1550 lbs, at 5\frac{1}{2}c; 25 do., of 1500 lbs, at 5\frac{1}{2}c; 10 at 5c, of 1450 lbs, 30, of 1400

bs, at 4a4c. Milch Cows. The supply was the largest for a month. There were quite a number common to fair grades, with a good sprinkling of good to choice. Sales

Fat Hogs. Western have advanced ic, i. w., at 51@5ic. Local hogs, 71@71c, d. w.

Sheep Houses. There is visibly an improvement in prices on lambs, equal to 400 p 100 fbs on best grades, and near that amount off on low grades, while sheep remain at steady prices for all grades. The range on sheep, \$2.30@4.05 \$\mathref{P}\$ 100 fbs, and on lambs, \$3.30@6.30 \$\mathref{P}\$ 100 fbs. W. F. Wallace sold 22 lambs. of 75 lbs, at 51e; 20 sheep, 95 lbs, at 3c.

Veni Calves. The prices of last week were sustained. Butch res were wanting calves this week, and were willing to pay firm prices. A. P. Needham sold calves, 120 ths, at 6c. W. F. Wallace sold 70 calves, 135 ths, of mixed quality, 54c. R. E. French, 25 calves, 150 hs, at 5lc.

Live Poultry. A little better movement, at ½c advance. Fowl at 12@12½c; brollers, 12@13c; cocks, 8@9c P fb. Droves of Vent Caives.

Maine—Farmington Live Stock Company, 136; Thompson & Hanson, 75; The Libby Company, 66; H. M. Lowe, 70; M. D. Stockman, 12; Eaton & Johnson, 12; W. F. Wormwell, 13; F. L. Howe, 20; M. D. Holt & Son. 60; McIntire, 36. New Hampshire—Ed Sargent, 50; T. Shay, 22; E. F. Adden, 42; A. F. Jones & Co., 70; George Heath & Co., 35; Frank Wood, 60; W. F. Wallace,

68; F. S. Atwood, 58; D. H. Berdell, 30; Fred Savage, 40; R. E. French, 40; G. W. Hall, 2; A. Willamson, 38; N. H. Woodwed, 4. Vermont-W. A. Ricker, 438; F. Ricker & Co. , 38; N. H. Woodward, 4; A. P. Needham,

llamson, 38; N. H. Woodward, 4; A. P. Needham, 7: W. E. Hayden, 23; J. S. Henry, 38. Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 72; O. H. Forbush, 5; W. H. Bardwell, 25; R. Connors, 20; H. A. Gil-more, 25; scattering, 50; C. D. Lewis, 5. Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 650 cattle, 50 sheep, 23,875 hogs, 666 calves, 170 horses. From West, 256 cattle, 23,500 hogs, 170 horses. Maine, 184 cattle, 50 sheep, 229 hogs, 498 calves. Vermont, 18 cattle, 8 hogs, 38 calves. Massachusetts, 192 cattle, 138 hogs, 28 calves.

hogs, 130 calves.

Tuesday—The disposal of beef cattle was easier than last week, not for the slim Bologna stock, but fairish quality cows and heifers.

Prices remain very much in keeping with last quotable rates. Butchers were looking for the stock, and ready to buy as last quoted. A. C. Foss sold scows, of 7540 fbs, at sic. C. D. Lewis, Rye.

Clover, Ph. Clover, Ph. Hed Top, Western, P ob Back...

Orchard, P bu.

Alfalfa, P fb.

Blue Grass, P bu.

Rye.

2 cows, average 900 hs, at 3c; 4 slim cows, 11@2c.
J. 8. Henry sold 4 slim cows, 760@900 hs, at 2.
W. F. Wallace, 8 cattle, at \$4.90, 7830 hs; 1 cow
and 2 bulls, 3230 hs, at 3c; 1 slim ox, of 1370 hs
at 33c. 8. 8. Learned sold 6 carloads of Western
stock, of 1540 hs, at \$5.75@5.85 \$7 100 hs.

Milch Cows. The average quality on sale was not as good as a week ago. There were large arrivals of conmon to lair grades even beyond the requirements. There was no difficulty in the disposals of the better class on sale, selling from \$50@70; mostly \$50@60. Slow sale for cows selling ht \$30@38. F. W. Wormwell sold 4 choice cows, \$0 each. The Libby Company sold 10 cows at \$30@37; 6 cows at \$40@42; 5 cows, \$45 each; 4 cows (choice) at \$50@60, all on commission. J. S. Henry sold cows at \$38@58.

Veal Calves. These were steady in price, with 6jc the top. down to 3c for slim young calves. F. W. Wornwell sold 13 calves at 6c. H. M. Lowe, 62 calves, 7540 fbs, at 6jc. M. D. Holt & Son, 36 calves, 5920 fbs, at 6jc. M. D. Stockman, 10 cows, 1390 fbs, at 6jc. Farmington Live Stock Company, 130 calves, 17,530 fbs, at 6jc.

Late Arrivals.

Wednesday With over content of wileb care.

Wednesday—With over 500 head of milch cows on the market, the movement could be called only moderate. Not a large number of choice cows on sale, and for such firm prices paid. The difficulty was in the disposals of the more common grades. A slim demand offered for beef cows and heifers. Good oxen and steers were at firm prices. The Libby Company sold on commission 50 head of cows; 3 choice at \$62 each; 41 \$50; 5 cows at \$47.50; 3 at \$45. Farmington Live Stock Company sold milch cows at \$30@65.

J. S. Henry sold fine cows at \$60@65; 110 cows at \$50, down to \$35. R. E. French sold 24 milch cows, \$30@60. H. M. Lowe says there is an oversupply. One fancy Holstein, \$60, and sales at \$30@45. O. H. Forbush sold 1 cow and heifer at \$30@45. O. H. Forbush sold 1 cow and heifer at \$30@45. Steere Pigs.

Store Pigs. Very quiet market, offering 70-lb pigs at \$3.5

	BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.
	Wholesale Prices. Poultry, Fresh Killed.
	Northern and Eastern— Roasters, 6 to 10 lbs to pair, choice, \$\psi\$ lb. 16@20 Broilers, 3\pi\$ to 4 lbs, to pair, \$\psi\$ lb. 16@17 Green Ducks
	Live Poultry.
0	Fowls, \$\psi\$ th 12\hat{g}\$ 12\hat{l}\$ Roosters, \$\psi\$ th 8\hat{q}\$ Broilers, 2 ths each, \$\psi\$ th 12\hat{a}\$ 13 Spring ducks, \$\psi\$ th 11\hat{a}\$ 12
	Butter.
	NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 30, 50 fb. tubs only. Creamery, extra— V. A. N. H. assorted sizes
	Western, asst. spruce tubs 21.6 Creamery, northern firsts 194.620 Creamery, western firsts 19.619 Creamery, seconds 166.17
0	Creamery, eastern 17@20 Dairy, Vt., extra 194@ Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts 17@13
-	Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds 15.616
	Renovated 14@174

Live Stock Experts.

Some fluctuation occurred in prices on State cattle placed upon the English market witain the past week, but the market closed very much the same as a week ago, at Liverpool, 11½@11½c,d. w.; at London, 12c. Sheep sold at ¾@10c, or over 1c lower than a week ago; 384 cattle have been sent within the week to Antwerp, Belgium, to test the market. This is a venture that may be repeated. The following were the shippers: From the States, 46 cattle by Swift & Co., 48 do. by Armour & Co., and 49 by Dowd & Keefer. From Canada, 120 cattle by Gordon & Ironsides, 121 by E. Maybee; 15 horses by E. Snow went on steamer Bohemian, for Liverpool. 22.@ 20.@20] 20.@ 15@16 New York twins, extra, P fb.

New York twins, firsts, P fb.

New York twins, seconds, P fb.

Vermont twins, extra.

Vermont twins, firsts

Vermont twins, seconds.

Wisconsin twins, extra, P fb.

Wisconsin twins, firsts, P fb.

Ohio flats, P fb.

Raga.

Green Vegetables.

V	String beans, P bskt 75a1 00	1
	Spinach, P bu 40@60 Tomatoes, P box 50@1 00	1
İ	" hothouse	
;	" native, P bu 75@1 00	1
2	Onions, native, P bu	. !
	Corn, P bu box	
0	Native cress N doz	1
	Peas, 4 bu	1
		1
•	Peppers, \$\psi\$ bbl	
	Egg plant, P crate 1 00@ 1 50 Parsley, P bu 25@ 50 Radishes, round 25@ 30	1
,	Squash, marrow, 19 bbl 100 at 25	1
•	Radishes round 22630 Squash, marrow, p bbl 100g1 25 " native, p bu 100g 25 Turnips, yellow, new, p 50x 50g75, Turnips, Nova Scotla, p bbl 175@2 00 Mushrooms, native, p bb. 90g1 50	1
	Turnips, yeilow, new, P box 50275,	
	Tornips, Nova Scotia, P bbl 175(a2 00	
•	Mint, P doz	1
	Leeks. 19 doz	1
	Chives, P doz 1 00@1 25	1
1	Leeks, \$\psi\$ doz	
Į	Fruit.	
•	Apples, Gravensteins 3 00@4 00	
,	" Duchess	
,	" Duchess	
	" common, P bu	
	Pinespiles DDI	
	Pineapples— Florida, P box	
	Penn., Mass., N. H., Me	1
1	Penn., Mass., N. H., Me	1.
	Plume	H.
1	Green, P 8-lb bskt	H
	Large blue eating, P bskt	E
		В
1	Cape Cod, \$\P\$ box	1
ı	Granes	
ì	Worden, P carrier 65@90 Moore's Early, P carrier 65@90	18
1	Delaware, P carrier 75@1 00	1
1	Niagara, 4) carrier	1
	Muskmelon-	
	Rocky Ford, fancy, P crate	
i	Penches	
ı	New Jersey, P bskt. 50@70 Hudson River, P 2-bskt. carrier 1 00@1 25 Hudson River, P bskt 50@70 Michigan, P bu. bskt 1 25@2 25	1
Ì	Hudson River, P 2-bskt. carrier 1 00@1 25	
	Hudson River, P bakt 50@70	0
1	Pears—	
	Native Clapp. & bu	1
١	Native Clapp, P bu	1
1	Hidee and Pelse.	1
Ì	Steers and cows all weights 667	1
	Bulls	
ı	Bulls 64 65 66 66 66 66 66 66	1
I	dry fint	
I	Calfakina 5 to 12 the each	
1	" over weights, each	
I	Deacon and dairy skins du@65	

Dried Apples.

Grass Seeds.



THE SIMON PLUM.

4	Buckwheat	85 a 1	
9	Barley	90@1	15
l	Beans.		
	Pea, marrow2	20@2	30
	rea, screened	1 10022	w
	Pea. seconds	5021	75
	Pea, foreign1	95 2	10
	Pea, foreign Mediums, choice hand-picked2	15@	
	Mediums, screened	75@2	00
	Mediums, foreign	90@2	00
	Yellow eyes, extra	75@2	80
	Yellow eyes, seconds	00@2	25
	Red Kidney	1063	30
	Hay and Straw.		
	Hay, No. 1, P ton 17	506.18	00
	11 11 2 11	00@16	00
		00@14	00
	" fine choice	00@14	00
	" clover.mixed.P ton13	00æ16	00
	" clover, p ton	00@13	00
	" swale, p ton 9	00@10	00
	Straw, prime rye	00@18	00
	Straw, oat, per ton 9	00@10	00
	Straw, tangled rve11	10@12	00
		100	_
	FLOUR AND GRAIN		
	FlourThe market is quiet and lower.		
	Spring patents, \$4 95@5 25.		
	Spring, clear and straight, \$3 85 24 00.		
	Winter patents, \$4 15@4 35		
	Winter, clear and straight, \$3 80@4 25.		7
	Corn Menl\$1 19@1 21 P bag, and	82 55	2
	2 60 P bbl; granulated, \$3 40@3 70 P bbl.		-
	Graham FlourQuoted at \$3 15@4 00	39 bb	1.
	Contract of the same of the sa		

Ont Meal.—Firm at \$5 90 @6 15 \$\text{\$\text{P}}\ \text{bbl. for olled and \$6 30 @6 55 for cut and ground.} Bye Flour.—The market is steady at \$3 10@ 3 75 P bbl. 3 75 \$\forall \text{pbl.}\$

Corm.—Demand fair, supply light. Steamer, yellow, 64c. No. 2, yellow, 63\forall c.

No. 3, yellow, 63\forall c.

Oata.—Demand quiet, prices firm. Clipped, fancy, spot, 47c. No. 2 clipped, white, 45c. No. 3 clipped, white, 45c. No. 3 clipped, white, 44\(\text{Q}\). \text{Millfeed.}—Firm. \text{Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$19 75\(\text{Q}\)20 00. \text{Winter wheat middling, sacks, \$20 50\(\text{Q}\)25 00. Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$17 75. \text{Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$20 50\(\text{Q}\)25 00. \text{Minter ed.} \$25 \text{0}\(\text{Q}\)2 00. \text{Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$26 25\(\text{Q}\)2 50. Linseed, \$25 00\(\text{Q}\)255c. Barley.—Feed barley, 52253c.

Bye.-fic P bushel. THE WOOL MARKET. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan 21\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{2}\frac Pulled wools, scou American mohair

LUMPY JAW.—J. C. C.. Washington County, R. I.: Although the disease is more easily cured than some others, there would be some risk in buying the cow even at the price you mention. In about one case in five on the average, treatment falls to make permanent cure. Dr. Bitand of the other, but three good horses abreads and lessened for calves. If matter be present in the lump it should be let out by cutting. In a few refractory cases a second period of treatment may be required after resting for ten days. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the past-type of the days. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the past-type of the days. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the past-type of the days. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the past-type of the days. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the past-type of the days. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the past-type of the days. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the past-type of the days. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the past-type of the past-type of the days. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the past-type of the days. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the past-type of the days. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the past-type of the days. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the past-type of the days. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the past-type of the days. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the past-type of the days. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the past-type of the days at least, before said Court, this twenty-seighth by the day of August, in the year one thousand in hundred and three.

W. E. ROGERS, Assi, Register. should not be used during treatment. The State does not pay for such animals when it is found there are clods and stones. necessary to destroy them. This disease more often affects cattle than other animals. It is due to a fungus sometimes called the ray fungus or actinomycosis. The fungus occurs upon grass and other vegetation, and it is only when it becomes introduced into the tissues that it causes comes introduced into the tissues that it causes trouble. The disease comes from eating and outside sources and is not contagious in the usual sense of the word. Several animals may become affected while on the same pasture, but this is due to all being exposed alike. Some years the number of cases is greater than others, owing to the greater development of this fungus. The disease affects the jaw more often than other parts, due to the fact that the tissues are sometimes broken in the act of chewing and thus permitting infection. Any part of the body may be fields. men going along the row with mitting infection. Any part of the body may be attacked.

SOFT BUTTER.—G. F. C., Lamolle County, Vt : The softness of the butter is probably due to the warm weather, but if cold water, 50° or lower, can be obtained you ought to have no difficulty. Use plenty of water, and let the butter remain therein some time, twenty minutes or so, after the buttermilk has been removed. Do not overwork the butter on the worker, but mix in the salt and make it up into shape, with as little manipulation as possible.

The following is a favorite mixture among some of the large hog raisers of the central West. some of the large nog raisers of the central west. It is thought to aid digestion, assist bone building and help expel bowel worms. It comprises charcoal, one and one-half bushels, common sait, four pounds, hard-wood ashes, ten pounds, slacked lime, four pounds. To be kept in a box where the hogs can eat what they need.

GRASS FOR ROADSIDES. GRASS FOR ROADSIDES.

Orchard grass is a stayer. A rough weedy roadside in New York State was grubbed over plowed in spring, plowed and harrowed severa times in summer until mellow and fine. Orchard grass was sown thickly in the fall. That was fifteen years ago and the orchard grass still holds the fort, keeping out nearly all foul growth and giving two cuttings a year. Shade does not injure it much. No other choice hay grasses, can hold their own like this variety.

INCREASING THE CABBAGE CROP. Cabbages are selling at very high prices this season. A little extra care will increase the yield of the late crop. Hoe often, and once or twice sprinkle a little nitrate of soda along the rows uite close to the plant. At the New Jersey station there was a yield of but 910 prime heads per acre when no nitrate of soda was used. When hree hundred pounds of the nitrate were applied prime neads obtained was 3200. When the same amount was applied in three equal dressings the final success of the attempt need not be and quality are both improved. nd quality are both improved.

IRRIGATION FOR ONIONS. An expert of the irrigation investigations d vision of the United States Department of

SHARP PRACTICE WITH FOREIGN BUTTER. SHARP PRACTICE WITH FOREIGN BUTTER.

The statement made that much of the Russian butter retexported to England by Danish merchants is largely adulterated with margarine and passed off as Danish produce, has attracted much attention here. The leading Copenhagen exporters have just addressed themselves, through the Danish consul-general in St. Petersburg, to the Russian Ministry of Finance, to ascertain if the allegation is correct. Dermark is now far in the lead in supplying British markets with butter. Such frauds as described will quickly spoil the business in the same way that the cheese-exporting trade of the United States was ruined by shipment of filled cheese.

VARIETIES OF WINTER WHEAT.

VARIETIES OF WINTER WHEAT. Three varieties of winter wheat were distributed throughout Ontario in the autumn of 1902 for co-operative experiments. Good reports of successfully conducted experiments have been received this year from eighteen counties, extending from Essex in the South to Hailburton in the North. The following is the average yield in weighed bushels of grain per acre for each variety for five years at the college, and for 1903 h oughout Ontario: Imperial Amber 24.9 bushels, Buda Pesth 21.4 bushels, Turkey Red 20 7 bushels. All three varieties are bearded. The chaff of the Imperial Amber is red, and that of the others is white. The grain of each variety is red, hard and recommended for the production Three varieties of winter wheat were distribred, hard and recommended for the production of flour of good quality. All three varieties are rather weak in the straw. The Imperial Amber is a close rival to the Dawson's Golden Chaff in yield of grain per acre. The variety last named seems most productive of all, but the grain is soft.

The Simon Plum.

This peculiar plum is usually the first one to make its appearance in the markets. The early specimens come from southern California, but later we see it from New York

State. Its earliness is its strong point. In quality it is decidedly inferior. But some growers make money out of it, nevertheless. Its greatest service thus far has been to the plant breeders. It has been quite successfully used in hybridization, espe-cially by Mr. Luther Burbank. The popular variety. Wickson, is a cross of the Simon plum with the Japanese plum. The illus-tration shows the fruit natural size, though

larger specimens are often grown. F. A. WAUGH. Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Using a Potato Digger.

ure field. In the case of milch cows the milk through with the potatoes, hence the machines do not do such clean work where

The potatoes may be dug as soon as thoroughly ripe; that is, ripe enough so that they will not hang to the roots and the skin will not slip, or as soon as the digger can be used without injuring the tubers. in which case the machine digger could hardly be used. They are sorted in the fields, men going along the row with baskets and picking up the large potatoes, which are dumped into bushel boxes and carted to the cellars, or, perhaps, taken direct to market or shipping station.

When potatoes are low in price some growers find it does not pay to pick up the small ones at all, but the average farmer in most sections finds them worth gathering for stock food, or for sale at cheap resturants, etc., as seconds. The illustration shows a digger at work in a large potato field in northern New York State. It is a machine of a low down pattern invented by W. I. Skinner, Chepachet, N. Y., and claimed to be of easy draft, easily controlled, free from clogging, and not scattering the pota-toes. A man and a strong team will dig with a modern machine from four to seven acres per day.

Breeding for Eggs.

The path of the stock breeder is never quite smooth. Even when he confines him-self to seemingly plain, practical and straightforward lines, there are sure to appear in the way of advance enough puzzling difficulty to keep him fully awake and make him fully earn his results.

Thus Professor Gowell's promising plan of breeding a strain of wonderful laying hens appeared perfectly simple. He was not trying to breed turkeys with topknots nor bantums with yard-long tails. Nothing but to select the best layers by transpast records. to select the best layers by trap-nest records and to breed and select from them year after year. His success will work a change in the poultry business equal to that in the dairy industry by the introduction of the

The work has been in progress four years, and the pens now include quite a good per cent. of hens, laying two hundred eggs d vision of the United States Department of Agriculture, in discussing the crops in ordinary districts that can be greatly benefited by small and inexpensive systems of irrigation, instances the case of onlons grown in the south of Georgia. In that district when there are opportune rains in May and June to maturath the crop, the average yield is about eight hundred bushels of onlons per acre, worth \$1\$ a bushel. During May and June the necessary rains did not come, and complete loss of crop followed, the plants withering away in the dry and shriveling heat. One good irrigation each year would have saved the crop and made the returns maximum in quantity and irreproachable in quality.

Or more a year. One laid 251 eggs. Some account of the extraction. But Professor Gowell has his troubles apart from a raid or two by poultry thieves. Six of the hens laid only from thirty-six to sixty-five eggs each, although bred from the champion layers of the preceding year. Two hens, although apparently all right, failed to lay an egg the whole year. The total average of his 1901 pullets was 132 eggs. Herd numbers & bed of Scotch breeding cows of Champion beads the herd. Low thick catche with the extra heavy layers were still included a layer of rib and thick meaty backs is the sort we breed. or more a year. One laid 251 eggs. Some account of the later result of the ex-



large number hardly worth their board.

large number hardly worth their board.
Most serious of all bad developments was
the death of fourteen of the one hundred
Barred Rock pullets and seventeen of the
ninety white Wyandotte pullets.

This loss of thirty-one out of 190, or nearly
one bird in six, is a tremendous death rate
for young laying stock dying of no special
disease. Some of the pullets would lay at a
rapid rate for a few months and then suddenly collapse under the strain. The ones
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This loss of thirty-one out of 190, or nearly one bird in six, is a tremendous death rate for young laying stock dying of no special disease. Some of the pullets would lay at a rapid rate for a few months and then suddenly collapse under the strain. The ones which continued to lay heavily for a long time were noticed to be very strong and early collapse under the strain. The ones which continued to lay heavily for a long time were noticed to be very strong and early collapse under the strain.

Evidently constitution must be considered as well as reproductive powers. Otherwise a strain of heavy layers would soon both the strongest birds must be bred from work itself to death. There must be no only the strongest birds must be bred from only the strongest birds must be bred from at all.

Probably stronger birds than any of those chosen for the experiment could have been as ured by taking a breed like the Rhode Island Reds, selecting directly from the market poultry farms in southern Rhode Island Reds, selecting directly from the market poultry farms in southern Rhode Island where the stock have enjoyed free range the year through, for a score of years, never having been bred for anything but practical purposes. Stock of this kind shows wonderful stamina and would make perfectly solid foundation for an experiment like that of Professor Gowell.

It is already evident that breeding for eggs, like breeding for any other special use, will lead to some impairment of natural vigor. The pedigree layer, like the combination on the Treasurer and Receiver-General of and Commonwealth.

MHEREAS, Mary A. Harris, appointed administrarix of the eatate of MaR. Culband to the Treasurer and Eceviver-General of Market poultry farms in southern for the provided in the State of Maine, the provided in the State of Maine, the provided in the State of Maine, the provided in the State

record-breaking trotting horse or the pre-mium Jersey butter maker, will require somewhat skilled and careful management to produce the best results.

Yet these results will evidently be worth

while; more so than is yet fully realized. Professor Gowell's pioneer work in this line is likely to mark the beginning of distinctly new developments of the farm and commercial poultry industry.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of QUINTIN E. RANKIN, late of Malden, in said Court, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to stadion to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Ella M. Rankin and Mabelle R. Hart of Malden, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on their bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at the said and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or entials. No Display. Cash to accompany the work. Must be good teamster and a bustler. State age and experience. References required Board furnished.

Work. Must be good teamster and a bustler. State age and experience. References required Board furnished. Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or entials.

indred and three. W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of JOSEPH SIMONDS HARRINGTON, late of Medford, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Ella Blanche Phelps of Somerville, in the County of Middlesex, without fiving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Require, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-fourth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

W. E. ROGERS, Assistant Register. PROBATE COURT.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ontario, Canada,

OFFERS Imported and Home-Bred SCOTCH SHORT-HORNS OF BOTH SEXES.

ANY CAT

| Send word to us and we will prescribe for you. Our long experience enables us to assist in the proper treatment of this little an in al. World of pleasure they give, but when sick are very helpless. Walnut Eisige Farms, Box 2021, Boston.

WM. HOLLAND, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Will sell anywhere in United States. Posted on all breeds of stock. Terms reasonable. Address,

_ Waterloo, la. **Beaver Valley Herefords,** WIBAUX, MONT.

E. H. BREWSTER, Prop. Registered Herefords of both sexes and all ages for sale at all times at bottom prices.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK W. HAGAR, late of Melrose, in said County, deceased:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purportin to be the last will and testament of sak deceased has been presented to said Court, or Probate, by Olivia A. Hagar, who prays that let ters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the fifteenth day of September.

A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-cixth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

W. E. ROGERS, Assistant Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.



FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

MANTED—A live, single American man for farm work. Must be good teamster and a hustler. State age and experience. References required Board furnished. Wages 255 a mosth. Steady work for the right man. E. H. WAITE, Cobalt, Ct.

WANTED—Young man for all-round farm work Good milker, single, temperate, references State wages, with board in family. J. H. NELSQN Lakeville, Mass.

WANTED—Man and wife, teamster and housework Family 8. #35. EDGAR HEMINGWAY, Mon towese, Ct.

WANTED — Immediately, good farm hand, good milker and teamster and sober. \$29 per month. Also good house girl, \$3 per week. H. W. BARNES Dracut, Mass.

WANTED—Rel'able man on large poultry farm Must be good teamster. C. E. L. HAYWARD Hancock, N. H. WANTED-Boy, 15 to 17, good milker. State wages M. D. WHITNEY, Westminster Depot, Mass.

GIRL to do housework in family of four. No children or invalids. C. H. HOBBS, Gorham

ANTED-Young man for general farm work, who is a good milker. C. E. CALDWELL, Beverly

COREMAN on dairy farm. Good place for a worker Give full details in first letter. PROSPECT FARM, South Framingham, Mass. OR SALE—A handsome young thoroughbred mare a winner bred in winning lines. Runs half in .50 Game and kind. W. S. TAYLOR, Byron, O.

OR SALE—A thoroughbred promptor, seven years old; sound and perfectly reliable. Capable of 2.00 work. REUBE FRONEFIELD, Van Wert, O.

WANTED—To sell, inbred Gambetta Wilkes and Red Wilkes stallion; sound; can beat 2.20. Would take draft stallion in exchange. Address A. L. RIG-GLE, Flora, Ind. OR SALE—Three coaches, good as new. Will se cheap. Address LOCK BOX 723, Covington, O.

COR SALE—Four trotters, 5 and 6 years old, with ex treme speed and the ability to carry it. Two first-class green pacers. M. S. CLAYPOOL, Munice, Ind. WANTED-A farm on shares, with stock and tools
Would work as foreman on gentleman's farm
G. CREIGHTON, Pratts, N. H.

OR SALE—Five black jacks, 14 to 15 hands, 3 to 5 years old. Prices, \$150 to \$300. Dr. M. M. Mc-DOWELL, Vincennes, Ind.

TARM MANAGER WANTED—Must be capable-have a record of positively successful work, familiar with modern dairy farming. Must board help 10% to 12% cows; product sold at retail: dairyman employed. Address, M. L. CHAMBERLAIN, 19 Exeter Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Young or middle-aged Protestant woman for general boasework in family of three adults, on farm; house with city conveniences. Good home to right person. Write for particulars, stating wages. E. D. WHITE. Andover, Ct.

WANTED—Reliable boy on poultry ranch. No to-bacco or liquor. Good place for right boy. State are, weight, height and wages expected to start with. BOX 100, Davisville, R. I. WANTED-Reliable man for farm work. Must understand milking and general farm work. GEORGE T. CLARK, Beacon Falls, Ct.

SCOTCH COWS AND HEIFERS

of good quality, in calf to one of the great Scotch sires of the period, and a few HIGH-CLASS BULLS for sale at prices you can stand.

Shropshire Rams and Ewes ASK FOR CATALOGUE.

Representative in America of ALFRED MANSELL & CO., College Hill, Shrewsbury, England. OBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontarie, Canada. .

Our Domes.

The Workbox.

LADIES' KNITTED JACKET. Use 12 skeins of white Germantown yarn 3 skeins colored, 1 pair No. 1 bone needles. This garment is knitted with the ridges running up and down and is begun at the edge of one front, one side being knitted, then the back, and lastly the other front, ending and carting off on the edge of the

st front piece. With white cast on 75 stitches. Knit 25 purls, or 50 rows. Cast on 17 and knit 19

Bind off 34 stitches. Narrow 1 each purl for 12 purls, purl 12 purls without narrow-Cast on 46 stitches, knit 19 purls and bind

off 17 stitches. This makes shoulder and Knit 28 purls for back. Cast on 17 stitche and knit other front to correspond with the

first. Sew shoulders together. With color take up for yoke stitches on right side of garment, knit 1 purl and when within 2 stitches of turn, slip 1, narrow, and slip and bind these 2 stitches. Repeat at

each turn. Knit back plain and continue as above for 6 purls, being careful to keep "slip and bind" stitches in place to form a correct

When the 6 purls are completed, make th seventh row in this way: Slip 1, 1 plain, over 2, narrow and repeat to end of row. This makes holes for ribbon.

Knit back plain. Knit 2 plain, purl 2, alternately, until collar is the depth desired: 15 inches of ribbing is generally

Pick up stitches round bottom of jacket. Knit 3 purls.

Make a row of holes at neck and knit 2 plain, purl 2 to a depth of 11 inches and

Sleeves-With white cast on 100 stitches Knit 6 purls. Knit 18 purls, increasing once Knit 25 purls without increasing. Knit

18 purls, decreasing once in each purl.

Knit 6 purls plain. Bind off. On right side with color take up stitches round hand. Knit 3 purls. Make opening for ribbon the same as at neck. Knit 2 and 2 until ouff is deep enough. Bind off. Sew up sleeves sew in body. Leave selvage down fronts EVA M. NILES. Run in ribbon.

To Lighten Laundry Work.

Washing day is justly dreaded in th heat of summer, when all work is a double burden to the flesh. Anything that light ens the work is therefore especially wel come, but though the tools of today are superior to those of our grandmother's, mod ern invention has done comparatively little to lighten the labors of the laundry. In spite of the cost of washing machines and the representations of their agents, a perforated zine rubbing board is still the most useful tool that a good laundress can com-

One of the most important parts of wash ing is the assorting of the clothes. There are many stains which, like those of perspiration, disappear magically with a little cold water and soap, and others, like fruit and coffee, which must be treated with boiling water, but are permanently set by luke warm water. If it is the practice of the family to soak all the clothes in cold water before the washing has begun, a great many stains will be permanently set; but if the various kinds of stains are carefully sorted out and properly treated hours of rubbing

A housekeeper whose clothes always look as white as the driven snow says that it is best to soak coarse clothes in cold water, but the table linens and fine clothe need not be so treated. The same housekeeper says, that as soon as she has removed the stains from her clothes she puts them in cold water in the boiler and brings them to the boiling point, and then puts them in the washtub to be rubbed for the first time. The boiling starts the dirt, and the rubbing is much easier than it would otherwise be. After rubbing, the clothes are transferred at once to the first rinsing water, then to the second, and when they are thoroughly rinsed they are put a few at a time into the bluing water, pro vided they have not been blued in several weeks. If they have, they are wrung out with the wringer and put out to dry. white clothes should be dried outdoors in the strongest sunlight. Both the freezing cold and the heat of the summer's sun bles

Brown soaps usually contain rosin and soda, and are good for washing white clothes, but they should not be used for colored clothes or flannels, as soda bleaches the one and the rosin is injurious to the other. Use a good white soap for this purpose. All colored clothes should be dried as quickly as possible in the shade. Starched clothes are dried in the house in laundries in order to keep them stiff. If they are vellow, they are bleached in the sun, and afterward starched and hung in the house to dry Colored dresses which are trimmed or com bined with white should be rinsed in water in which salt has been dissolved in about the proportion of a tablespoonful of sait to a gallon of water.-N. Y. Tribune.

The Revival of the Linen Chest.

Everywhere in the shops today one finds linen chests, more or less elaborate. For s few dollars one may buy a very plain oak or cherry chest, and the price ranges from that modest sum far up into the hundreds Nothing but a fine antique will do for

some young women, and genuine old chests whose heavy wood is finely carved and rich with the color and lustre of centuries are not sold for a song. Imitation antiques are plentiful and some of them are attractive enough if one buys them for what they are and does not pay the price of real antiques for them.

There are fine old inlaid chests, chiefly Italian, and one recently imported for the daughter of a New York man cost the buyer \$2500. Another, of French workmanship, inset with exquisite medallions of painted ivory, is valued at \$5000.

A strictly modern French chest made to fill a New York order is of dark oak, severely plain, but mounted in wonderful art nouveau metal work set with semious stones.

Such chests are not for all lovers of linen. but linen all women must have, and the earlier the collecting is begun the more satisfactory the supply is when its owner's wedding day comes. The wise mother buys the linen chest and begins stocking it long before the daughter is old enough to take a vital interest in the proceeding.

It is easy to have an exceptionally beautiful supply of linen if one watches the sales, and if one buys a little at a time. Even though a woman has unlimited money at her disposal she cannot at one full swoop
collect a stock of linen as satisfactory as
one picked up piece by piece, because of
cadence, making an effort in both direc-

One may buy almost any sort of linen store-hemmed, nowadays. The hurry and rush of modern life has demanded that on, but the girl who is out out for ity will prefer hemming and work-

Of course, the supply she will need will depend upon the position she will occupy, but it is hard to get too much linen, and certain basic rules of selection every one

First there is the kitchen supply, cup towels, glass towels, roller towels, dish cloths, cheesecloth dusters, tick-covered iron holders, a bag for clothespins, cotton-fiannel bags to draw over the brooms when wood floors are to be brushed. All these are to be hemmed, worked with one or two initials and laid away in the linen chest.

Then there is the servant's linen, a bountiful supply of sheets, pillow slips, towels, spreads, tableoloths, napkins, not necessarily of very fine quality, but carefully

elected, durable, well worked. When this foundation is laid one has come to the delightful part of the work, the

The attractive designs of many of the cheap nodern linens blind the novice to the defects n quality, and it does not pay to buy poor linen unless anything else is absolutely out of the buyer's reach. One soon learns to discriminate and to pick up excellent

bargains at a comparatively low price.

The girl who has had the linen fad for even a few years is in a condition to accept a proposal with unclouded serenity, and face housekeeping without a misgiving. A well-filled linen chest is calculated to inspire even the most inexperienced of young conserves with moral courage.-Evange

Why Flannels Shrink.

Flannels or any articles made of wool are entirely different in their ultimate fibres from linen or cotton or any vegetable fabric. The fibres are spiral in form and heat and cold and rubbing make them draw up, while certain strong alkalies seem to pro-duce the same effect. It is, therefore, necessary that flannels should be washed in water of even temperature, wrung dry and rubbed as little as possible. Rub when necessary with the hands and not on a hoard. Do not put flannels outdoors to freeze in winter, but hang them before the fire or in a warm room to dry as quickly as

possible, and they will not shrink. Shaped wool undergarments should be dried on wooden forms, the exact size of the garments when new. Stretched on these frames the flaunel cannot shrink, and remains as long as it lasts as good as new. Frames of this kind cost about as much as good garments originally do, and will last a

Heart Wounds not Necessarily Mortal In wounds of the heart itself the escape of blood is never in large quantity, and the lethal consequences are due to the fact that the escape of blood from within its cavity (or cavities) into the surrounding sac of the pericardium mechanically interrupts the alternate contraction and expansion by which its pumping action is maintained. Accordingly, the results of wound of the heart are usually identical with those of gradual suffocation. This fact was strikingly demonstrated in the case of the Empress of Austria. And the diabolic skill and precision with which the wound was inflicted in her case sarily fatal wound of the heart. The instrument used was too large to form a mere needle puncture." It was inflicted too high in the chest to be "non-penetrating," for it was aimed with truly fiendish ingenuity at the position of one of the thin walls of the four cavities of the heart, and the directness of the penetration, combined with the thinness of wall of the cavity. rendered it physically impossible that the wound could be "valvular."

The Israelite warrior of old smote the nemy—when possible—"beneath the fifth ib," because the impulse of the heart is rib. felt there. But he probably did not know that it is in that precise position that wound of the heart is least necessarily fatal. The Italian assassin of recent date displays incomparably greater skill and knowledge he science of the present day also prove that the historic account of the death of Admiral V lleneuve is open to sceptic loubt. And the recent cases of suture of the heart give illustration that modern sur gical skill may attempt, and with success he seemingly impossible.—American Medi-

What Muscles Tire Soonest?

In answer to this question most people would say: "Those that are most used." This, however, is not the conclusion to which M. A. M. Bloch is led by an investigation of the subject, described at length in the Revue Scientifique (June 6). It appears that not the most used muscles, but those that remain longest under tension, though doing no work, are the ones that feel the first and greatest fatigue; and the writer irges us to exercise the arms and legs less and the back, loins and neck more; for on hese often comes the greatest strain. M Bloch's method of investigation was to send out questions to be answered by men of a great variety of occupations. To quote

"He asked every one these same ques tions: When you have worked much, where do you feel tired? Before you were trained, did fatigue show itself in same regions?

The author has just communicated to the society of biology the preliminary results of this investigation, which is not ye completed.

"These results are remarkably concordant and enable certain conclusions to be drawn. We shall see that some of the nswers are very odd, even paradoxical but on reflection they appear reasonable and are explained by a physiologic law that may be formulated thus: It is the muscular groups that remain still during contraction that are tired, while the muscles that contract and relax incessantly, even in excessive toil, accomplish their task with much greater ease. In most cases the immobilred muscles are the auxiliaries, the aids of professional work; in others, they are the principal elements of action; but in both es the result is the same, as we shall see in the following examples:

"The baker who has worked all night, keeping himself bent over while he kneads with his arms the heavy mass of dough, complains of fatigue in his legs.

me particular murit or charm in each tions, says that he is tired in the caives of his legs. The sawyer who bolds the lower tions, says that he is tired in the caives of his legs. The sawyer who holds the lower end, who stretches out, holding his arms above his head and searcely bending his body, feels the fatigue in his loins.

"The road-repairer, who digs in the road with great effort, is tired in his legs.

"The blacksmith who works on the anvil is tired, not in his arms or shoulders, but in his back and loins.

"The ditcher who hauls up rakefuls of mud is tired in his legs.

mud is tired in his legs.
"The shoemaker who uses his hammer or draws his thread for long hours complains of pain in his loins or in the muscles of his abdorses.

abdomen.

"The young soldier, after a march, is tired especially in the back of the neck, even if he has carried no knapsack.

"The practiced borseman is tired in the adductor muscles of the thigh. He could not, to quote a riding-master, break an egg between his thighs.

"The artillery man, seated on a caisson, forced to hold himself in a cramped position so as not to fall, suffers in the neck and lains after a long march.

loins after a long march. "The partly trained violinist speaks choosing of the general house linen in vary-ing grades. Here temptation meets one and covetousness becomes one's darling sin, but covetousness becomes one's darling sin, but one must keep a level head and consider the practical as well as the beautiful, and one must learn to be an unerring judge of

sitting the thumb of the right hand, which is held immovably on the bow, becomes numb and painful. The amateur planist feels tired in his chest and back, but when well trained and supple he feels so no onger.
"An expert fencer says that after a long bout he feels tired in the right shoulder. "The oarsman who is in perfect training

and good form gets tired in his calves and

insteps after prolonged exercise. "The preceding information shows evidently the predominance of fatigue in the immovable muscular groups—accessory, as with the baker and the wood-sawyer; or principal, as with the horseman or the violinist. But the scientific interest attaching to these observations, which are as clear as if they were from laboratory experiment, is not the only result of M. Blo investigation. We get from it practical information in pedagogy and in military science. We should exercise as much as possible the auxiliary muscular groups of professional movements, and break as often as possible during the muscular exercise itself the permanence of the contractions, whether auxiliary or effective. Young recruits, as in Germany, should be given exercises to render the neck and back supple. Horsemen should practice respiratory ercises and should walk or run on foot at intervals, besides, exercising the adductor muscles of their thighs by appropriate movements. In general, we should advise teachers of gymnastics to devote to the lumbar, dorsal and cervical muscles, which are weak and in frequent use as auxiliaries, a considerable part of the time now used for exercising the arms and legs." -Translations made for The Literary Digest.

The Other Side.

There is scarcely a man or woman who is surning an honest living, or who has a settled income, however moderate, who is not constantly appealed to for help by the lazy or the dissipated, who have fallen step by step to a state of degradation through their own follies. They have what Dickens calls the dry rot, and their hands The more they receive the more they demand, and they come to regard leaning upon their more prosperous neighbors as

right, which should not be gainsaid. are refused a favor. They are as ungrat ful as the proverbial serpent, and repay benefactions with base ingratitude. Their tongues are busy taking away the charac ters of those who have befriended them and they will not return an obligation, ever by such poor services as they are capable of rendering. They are human jelly fish, flabby and sticky, floating about on the sea of life to the annoyance and discomfort of

all with whom they come in contact. If there were some place where the could be confined and taken care of at the public expense, it would be a great relief to those whom they incessantly bother for small loans which they never repay; but, unfortunately, they have just wit to keep themselves out of retreats for the feeble minded, and they go about with their they have them, the fond belief that the world owes them a living which must be dragged out of the pockets of hard-working ersons who spend no idle moments.

The public libraries and parks are dotted with the miserable specimens of humanity to which we have alluded. They are neither ornamental nor useful, and they drift till they are hungry or shoeless. Then they importune any one they ever knew for as sistance, telling pitiful tales of hew they have been abused by hard-hearted rela-They are a curse to civiliz and to themselves, though they have often an inflated idea of their own importance and of the great things they could accomplish if they only had a chance. If an opportunity were offered them to better their on by hard labor they would pass it

Domestic Hints.

ICED PEACHES AND CREAM. Peel and slice as many peaches as will be de sired, sprinkle well with sugar, mix through them some whipped cream having in it a few drops of brandy and put into a mould. Pack this mould

PINEAPPLE COBBLER. Four slices of pineapple cut in dice, one lemon and one orange sliced very thin, eight table-spoonfuls of sugar, one pint of iced water and one cup of shaved ice. Place the fruit in a bowl, strew with the sugar and a little ice, and in ten minutes add the iced water. Stir well and pour

into glasses half full of shaved ice; decorate with

OMELETTE WITH PEPPERS. Beat separately the whites and yolks of five eggs. Put them together, season with salt, flavo with a teaspoonful of onion juice, and add half cupful of green peppers which have been chand fried in a little butter. Cook in a ho ered omelet pan.

PEACH SHORTCAKE.

PEACH SHORTCAKE.

To two cups of flour add four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half spoonful of salt, one-quarter cup of butter and one tablespoonful of sugar. Mix with milk and spread on two round buttered pans. When done, remove and butter under crust well, spread with peaches, pared and out into sections, sprinkle well with sugar, and put over the upper icrust buttered. Cover the top with peaches and arrange pieces around the outside edge. Cover with whipped cream.—Good Housekeeping.

STUFFED TOMATOES. Stuffed and roasted tomatoes are delicious at this season of the year with either mutton or beef. Wash and dry well six fine red tomatoes, those of the beefsteak variety being the best for this purpose. Cut off the tops without detaching.

ups of scalded milk, onefourth cup of ful sait, one yeast cake, flour. Dissoive a fresh yeast cake in a little cold water. Pour the hot milk, which has been scalded in order to sterilize it, and thus lessen the possibility of its turning sour, into a bowl with the butter, sugar and sait. When lukewarm, add the dissolved yeast cake. Add three cups of flour and beat until full of bubbles. Add enough more flour to knead the dough (about 2 cups.) Put the dough on a floured board and knead until light and elastic. Put the dough into a bowl twice its size. Cover and let stand in a warm place on the back of the stove, but not where there is any fire. When the dough has doubled its bulk, turn it out upon the board, and knead again until fine grained. Shape into small biscuits. Place them close together in a buttered pan, cover them and let rise again. Bake fifteen or twenty minutes in a hot oven.—What

Hints to Housekeepers

There will be less waste of the spinach juice if the vegetable is cooked without water. The succulent seaves contain so large a proportion of water that the liquid left on them after their washing will be sufficient to keep them from of wafer that the inquid left on them after their washing will be sufficient to keep them from burning. Cooked in this way the spinach should be brought to a heat very slowly. When it is tender it should be drained in a colander, chopped fine and seasoned with butter, salt and pepper.

fine and seasoned with butter, sait and pepper.

Pickled cauliflower makes an appetizing luncheon or supper relish. Cut a cauliflower head into sprigs, put them into boiling salted water and boil for ten minutes. Then strain and pack them with a few whole cloves into the bottom of a jar. Let them stand over night. The next day heat a cupful of vinegar to the boiling point, season with a teaspoonful of English mustard and turn it over the vegetable. There should be vinegar enough to cover it. There should be vinegar enough to cover it. Cover the jar tight and leave it for four or five

Patient rubbing with chloroform will often re nove paint stains from the most delicate fabrics A preparation that a professional cleaner recommends for use on delicate materials is made of equal parts of ether, chloroform and alcohol. It must be kept tightly corked, or it will lose its

A delightful little sandwich that is on tap in French tearooms starts with a thin round of white bread cut out with a biscuit cutter. It is spread on top with cream cheese and currant jelly blended to a pink cream. On top of this is placed a second circle of bread, the same size as the first, lightly spread with chopped pistachio nuts. The effect of white, pink and green is charming, and the gustatory result is highly sat-

Peas should be washed in the pods to remov mildew and dirt. Indeed, the flavor and delicacy of peas is much improved if the pods are suaked in cold water for some time before shelling.

Green peas and bacon are almost a meal for summer day. Cut a pound of bacon into dice and brown slightly in a saucepan. Stir luto the bacon a tablespoonful of flour. Add a quart of shelled peas, an onion, a bunch of parsley and half a pint of water. When the peas are tender season and serve without the parsley, and without the onion, if desired.

A small tray of quicklime placed in closets after they have been thoroughly cleaned, will be ound excellent for keeping the air pure and absorbing moisture. The lime must be frequently

terial is woolen or mixed goods, make a solutio half part aqua ammonia. Apply with a brush, allowing solution to remain half a day. Renew the moistening occasionally, then rub with a clean cloth and press between two pieces of

There is a chocolate soup that may be served ice cold. To make it, boll together for five outes a cupful of water and one-fourth pound grated chocolate, stirring constantly. Add two of grated ch uarts of cold milk, the volks of five eggs and sugar to taste, and beat over the fire with an egg heater until the mixture boils. Then remove it at once from the fire and turn it into a tureer Drop the stiffly beaten whites on the top with spoon, sprinkle them with sugar, and chill.

Fashion Dotes.

... The new tight-fitting costumes are eviently here to stay for several seasons. The ose blouse effect in front, the short bolero with its accompaniment of ruffled and draped bodice vival of the fitted jacket reveals the interesting fact that the figure of the modern woman has greatly improved. Compared with fashion plates of twenty years ago, the figure of today is seen to have acquired a beautiful chest, fine, strong shoulders, an almost natural waist and smaller hips. This is the figure most admired in France, except that the Frenchwoman's is igniter in the shoulders. The passing of the old curved-front, vise-like corset had much to do with the change, for whether corset wearing is approved or deprecated, it cannot be denied that in its present form most of the objections against it have been removed. The shoulders are well thrown back and the disphragm is unobstructed giving the wearer a chance to breathe deeply, an impossibility under the old system. A properly impossibility under the old system. A properly corseted woman in these days is almost obliged to stand erect and to throw her chest out. This attitude, according to psychologists of the modern school, is conducive of an increased feeling of self-respect. For once, then, a turn of fashion may be regarded as a means of grace. . With the new tight-fitting waist, an entirely new skirt becomes a necessity. Generally speaking, skirts are narrower, straighter and stiffer than they have been. The drop skirt has prac-tically disappeared, and all tailored skirts are lined and bound with braid. Flared hems and flounces are scarcely seen at all, and will shortly be relegated to complete oblivion. For walking suits the least suggestion of a train is out of

ries with it the possibility of using very much richer fabrics than the volles and nets of last season. Simple lines call for beautiful fabrics. season. Simple lines call for beautiful fabrics, and this accounts for the melanges, the satiny zibelines, the heavy silks, and the unusally elaborately printed velvets and velveteens, which are being unpacked in the shops. A chapter might be written on the velveteens alone. Many well-dressed women prefer this fabric to Lyons velvet for its pilable quality, as well as its greater durability, and, in fact, velveteen has a distinct durability, and, in fact, volveteen has a distinction and a style which is lacking in volvet, a ma terial suitable only for the dresslest occasions. The new velveteens are seen in a great variety of patterns and colorings. Polka dots, disks, lozen-Solid colors, especially brown, navy blue and black will be much worn.

many and so beautiful are the recently imported ribbons in six-inch and wider widths. These are printed in a variety of exquisite designs of flowers and leaves, and the colorings are of jewel-like beauty. A sash of heavy white-satin ribbon has a narrow edge of black velvet and an all-over design of vine leaves in several tones of gray velvet, shading from the most delicate pearl to stone color. The same ribbon is shown in green tones on a white satin foundation. A black taffets sash has a design of shadowy gray ostrich plumes overlaid with pink roses. Holly berries and leaves in their natural colors on cream-colored slik furnish a gay effect. In general, however, pastel and opal tones are pre-

ferred.

• Hats are light in weight and not essentially different, as far as the materials used are concerned, from those worn all summer. Straws will be worn until Christmas, it is said, and one may wear them through the winter without beling considered eccentric. An original little turban is made of braided stripes of dark blue taffeta, combined, on the turned-up brim, with an opal shaded brocade. The crown of the hat is made of folds of the taffeta, almost hidden under two large blue wings, laid quite flat, and a green bird, also flattened over the top of the hat.

• Downs' breasts combined with one long.

bird, also flattened over the top of the hat.

2° Doves' breasts combined with one long, twisted fold of black velvet held in place with buckles of cut steel, makes an effective hat. The breasts, with their delicate shadings of gray and white, form the body of the hat, which is almost flat in shape, with a wide, irregular brim, and the velvet fold forms a sort of a crown, which would otherwise be missing on the hat.

. A striped velveteen in two tones of darl 6.4 A striped verveteen in two tones of dark gray has a shorter coat made very simply. The only touch of trimming is a turn-down collar of black velvet. A large black velvet hat with plumes goes with the buit.

... Little girls will wear granny poke bonnets elaborately trimmed with ribbon rosettes and estrich tips. A ruby-red bonnet is composed of folds of felt cloth, and is faced with shirred chiffon of the same color. The only trimming is a wreath of natural holly and rosettes of velve ribbon. Strings of the velvet are made to tie in a

... Princess gowns are extremely fashionable for street wear as well as for dressy occasions.

The material and cut of these gowns is of paramount importance, and it is a great mistake to overload them with trimming, as their simple lines are then lost. Broadcloth, velveteen, softnished silks, like peau de sole, Liberty satins and gauzes, and crepe de chine make up most effectively in princess gowns. Trains seem almost essential, but many short princess dresses are being made up. These will not reet with general approval, unless they are more artisti-cally designed than most of the models already displayed. The short gown, as a rule, needs a belt of some kind.

. White lace embroidered or appliqued with satin roses is one of the new trimmings. Ap parently, artificial flowers are to be worn a grea deal with evening gowns. Corsages are de-scribed as being almost entirely covered with tiny roses sewed daintily on a mousseline foundatiny roses sewed daintily on a mousseline founda-tion. Forget-me-nots are usel in the same way. Flowers cut from velvet and applique on thin materials such as chiffon and silk muslin

will be seen. .. It is a little late in the day to speak of linen dresses, but this advice will keep until next summer. There has been much complaint of the dress linens sold this year, their wearing qualities being far below the standard in mo cases. Some made garments, expensive ones at that, came back from the first washing full of small breaks; and tears. It is a good plan to avoid the linens' rushed into the market for dresses. They must nearly all of them have been turned out in a hurry, and bleached with chemicals. Buy a good quality of pillowcase linen, which comes in several widths. The widest is fifty-four inches, and in a sufficiently fine quality can be had for seventy-five cents a yard. Approximately the same thing, only not so good, would cost a least \$1.50 a yard at the dress linen

counter. Linen sheeting is coarser and heavier, but it makes beautiful shirt-waist suits. •°• Another thing worth knowing concerns wide laces to be used for waists. It is often posperhaps, in the upholstering or the curtain de-partments of large stores. These laces are These laces | are sed in expensive curtains, and are often almo as wide as all-over lace. They may be dyed, of course, or tinted to match the gown. Colored

lace waists will be worn a great deal. . Nearly all the new coats, and their name is legion just now, show the ragian effect over the shoulders, or else are made with capes. The three-quarter coat promises to be the popular garment. Unlike the jackets to match suits, they are not, as a rule, tight fitting. Those design for dressy wear are excessively lace trimmed and have wide sleeves lined with accordion-plaited chiffon and lace. The pastel shades are popul for evening coats. One of these is develo eru point d'esprit, over which are narrow black satin ribbons with French knots in turquoise . A short wrap of black Chantilly lace over white silk was trimmed lavishly with app of white lace, which trailed over it like a delicat vine. The full sleeves were lined with chiffon,

accordion plaited. . •• A leaf-green gown of light-weight wool ha a long skirt, accordion platted, with the plats stitched flat for several inches below the belt. The waist is also accordion plaited, and there is a trimming of yellow lace bands edged with green velvet. The collar, girdle and cufts are of the lace and velvet, and there are bands which cover the shoulder seam and a long one lown the front like a stole. This falls below the est and is sharply pointed at the end .- N. Y

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget, "Pay as little attention to discouragements as ssible. Plow ahead as a steamer does, rough r smooth, rain or shine. To carry your carge and make your port is the point. . . . Pusi and make your port is the point. . . . Push happiness out of your life as an intention or expectation and settle down, as simply and earnestly as you can, to usefulness; then God will send you what further happiness He sees best. You are building character,—laying deep foundations of patience, courage and bravery; building much under gloomy skies where no sun and stars appear for many days.

But that is why. appear for many days. . . . Put that is why we are here,—to learn to fight a good fight and keep the faith. 'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.' "—Rev. Dr.

"Make our lives types of the divine life," prayed Rev. Dr. Babcock. "Keep us from despondency; may despondency be over-powered by faith. Though the vision tarry," he continued, " may we wait for it -He knows how to take care of the work that we have done."

There is no more real trouble in the entire catalogue of human sorrow than despondency. Perhaps it may almost be said, there is no greater sin than habitual despondency. For its effects are as disastrous, as painful, as absolutely inimical to any form effort or achievement, in either menta

or mechanical work; as fatal to helpfulness to others, as paralyzing to the radiation of that sweetness and energy which redeems life from dull drudgery or mere passive endurance,—to all these despondency is as fatal as is either illness or absolute wrong-doing, or both combined. This may seem rather a sweeping statement, but it is model dotted with white is made with an extremely long, tight-fitting coat, fastened to the age or three. Below the waist, which is confined by a narrow belt with a steel buckle, the coat flee open, showing a fining of blue brocaded satin. There are no less than four applied pockets on the coat of the coat flee open, showing a fining of blue brocaded satin. Hope and conviction push their way it in the indersement of the highest medical author ty in the world. It would seem strange in eed if persons afflicted with cancers and tumors, after knowing time nor even in freedom from interruptions, but in the quality of the spiritual life in the immediate present. Hope, faith, such istal results. The fact that in the last ten years over one hundred doctors have put themselves under this mild treatment shows their confidence in the way in the coat flee open, showing a fining of blue brocaded satin. There are no less than four applied pockets on tional. Hope and conviction push their way in the world. It would seem strange in eed if persons and intended to the world present to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning the facts, would res

forward, and even the dry twig blossoms at

Despondency paralyzes every faculty. It is the condition out of which springs selfishness, indicates, and indifference to all individual responsibility, as well as to all claims for sympathy, comprehension and aid. Indeed, is more than an open question as to whether habitual gloom and despondency is more closely allied to insanity; whether this state is not a manifestation of the insane tempe organized who do not have at times the dark and despondent moods which cause the loss of all the time during which the continue and which are, in the moral scale, a very definite downfall which has to be atoned for, and made up again universal, and because people whose time is their capital are peculiarly liable to suffer from despondency, it may be worth while to frankly face this form of moral delinquency and seek its prevention as well as its cure.

When Dr. Babcock prayed "Keep us from

despondency; may despondency be over-powered by faith," he touched the spring

that must work the miracle. But prayer is not merely the petition to God, but our own ctive co-operation with the substance of the petition. If one prays for God's aid in his work, he must enter into the work with all possible effort and energy, as the appointed means co-operating with the Divine will. If he prays to be kept from despondency, he must not sit inactive, brooding over all the real or imaginary ills of his life, but he must resolutely avail himself of all means of effort and work; he must recognize the infinite significance of opportunity. It is not always easy, but it is always possible to emerge from the dark mood, with its dreary and fatal paralysis of the will, and enter into the sunshine again. One remembers "the Rowing conditions of life." The conditions are never final; they are always changing. always amenable to the strong purpose and the exaltation of energy. Courage and patience and persistence in the right, these shall lead the spirit into the realm of sweetness and sunshine. Let one give himself anew in consecration to Jesus; let him give himself anew to hope and faith, and the conviction that all things-not merely pleasant and desirable things-will work together for good to those that love God.

"To be happy is, after all, but an incident," says Dr. Babcock, in one of his uplifting discourses. To be good and to do good, to know God and to serve Him, are the important things."

The persistence of energy is the law that holds the universe in its course. The persistence of spiritual energy,—of that moral force, that power of will that determines and achieves results, holds man to his appointed course in the divine universe. It is always possible,-never to be overcome with evil, but to overcome evil with good. The light of the heavenly love shines into every common day, illuminating it with a

glory not of earth. The Brunswick, Boston.

Curious facts.

----Two Indian spearheads recently found on a farm in West Bridgewater further indicate that there are many Indian relics in the same soil. Charles H. Fuller, who has a farm in West Bridgewater, picked up a unique spearhead re-cently. Six weeks ago, in the same soil, he found the first. The first head was of hard. flinty rock, some ten inches long, and is one of a kind that is familiar. The second is a green

stone with a vein in it, such as ru marble. No one has been able to classify it. -A novel sight in Quoddy, Me., recently, w the large schools of pollock, so many in number that they pushed the water in waves before then which, in trying to escape, piled themselves in helpless masses on the shores. Hook and line

shermen used the gaff and fork, filling their boats with the finny beauties in short order -Some Irish rainbow trout eggs have been Japan. Twenty thousand eggs have been packed

ealed in cans, and will be hatched when they reach Japan. -Louis Stern, the dry goods merchant, declares that "one great cause of the failure of young men in business is their lack of concen-

-A French traveler has discovered a new species of ant in Siam. The creatures were small, of a gray color, and lived in damp places. M. M. Melssen, the Frenchman, who noticed this peculiarity, was attracted to these groups by discovering that each company contained a large ant that traveled more rapidly than the others. each large ant always carried a small gray ant upon its back, though the remainder of the troops were on foot. This mounted ant would ride out from the line, travel swiftly along the column from head to rear, and apparently over-look their manœuvres. This is the ant the slug-

gard has been looking for so long. -A fish that has lost his sight may learn to avoid an obstacle after swimming against it a single time, but fishes that can see will jump against the plate-glass wall of an aquaricm day after day, sometimes for a year, in the effort to catchtnings outside.

-If you poke about the corners of a garden you will soon understand, says the Garden, how the stories of toads imprisoned in a solid rock arise. You hardly ever find a toad in its chosen retreat without wondering how it managed to get in, and how it proposes to get out again; and our ancestors enshrined this batrachian habit in the phrase "toad in a Lole," as the name of a dish with no visible means of entrance or exit. This peculiar faculty of the toad for burying himself without leaving a trace behind is due to his trick of burrowing backward as a crab does, his strong hind legs shoveling the earth forward until he is

covered -Dr. Mary Chandler of Lowell is said to be the only woman in America who is entitled to practice both law and medicine.

-Of the alphabet, the letters most frequently used out of every one thousand formed into words in daily use are, first, the letter E, which takes the lead, occurring 127 times; the next T. running eighty-three; O, seventy-six; S, seventy-five; I, seventy-one; R, seventy; N, sixty-six; A sixty-four and L, forty.

-The United States sold four million pairs of shoes to foreign countries last year, for which she received \$6,000,000. In 1892 only 1507 pairs of American-made shoes were sold in Great Britain Last year more than 1.250,000 pairs were sold

-The changing of a river's channel is the reatest project now being considered by Italian agineers. The Sale flows into the Mediterranean near Salermo, but it is to be tapped in the hills, and the water taken across to the Adriatic vatershed to irrigate the provinces of Puglia.

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· COW-BELLS. Scarlet, purple, orange light Fades to palest green; arm house windows grow less bright Where the giare has been. Dusky lie the fields about, And, faintly heard again Cow-bells down the lane.

Tinkle, tickle, clink-a-clink, Cow-bells down the lane. Swallows cheep on circling wings: Winds have chilly grown; And the cricket shrilly sings; Trees look strange and lone. Nearer, clearer, past the woods, A silvery refrain. Winding slowly up the hill, Cow-bells down the lane. Tinkle, tinkle, clink-a-clink, Cow-bells down the lane.

Ress and Rrindle Snowflake Jet Breaths like new-mown hay, Dewy noses, trickling wet, Barnward wend the way. One by one, faint, pearly stars Watch the twilight's wane. And the put-up bars shut out Cow-bells down the lane. Tinkle, tinkle, clink-a-clink, Cow-bells down the lane. -George Cooper, in N. Y. Sun.

THOU AND I. Thou and I doth part for aye, dear, Thou and I, The shadows heavy falleth near, Thou and I.
The light has from our footsteps fled, Joys are forgot, and hopes are dead, For thou and I.

Thou and I no more shall smile, dear, Thou and I, Nor feel the pain of battling tear, Thou and I. The tenderness of look or gleam No more on each sad face shall beam For thou and I.

Thou and I no more shall meet, dear, Thou and I, Love's blossoms droop like leaflet sear, Thou and I. With hands apart forever more, Clasping the cross our Master bore For thou and I.

Thou and I no longer dream, dear, Thou and I, Of goals ungained, mid grief and fear, Thou and I. Nor on some fairer shores release O'er sorrows cup make sweeter peace For thou and I.

Thou and I in silence wait, dear, Thou and I. Nor see or know love's meaning clear, Thou and I. The mist enshrouds and doubt appalls, And darkness reigns where no star falls For thou and I.

Thou and I hadst loved in vain, dear, Thou and I Yet not in vain the prayer we hear, Thou and I, Transformed by loves' lone perfect grace Shall love find its triumphant place For thou and I. CLARA ELIZABETH CHOATE.

I WILL GO OUT.

I will go out into cool woodland places, Among old forest trees That have heard many pray'rs, seen many faces Of men, and meet the breeze

And sun and rain, and dwell awhile with these. There are calm spirits in the trees and mountains, To those with eyes to see

The old wood gods live yet: forests and fountains Vield them security; If I stay silent they will speak with me.

Ere evening's torch be raised, or when revealing The wind talks with the mountains in the dawn.

I will go out into cool woodland places With open heart and ears, And be a child again, running swift races With backward reaching years,

And laugh again and know God's gift of tears.

—H. B. B., in London Outlook.

LOVE'S HARBINGER. (To Priscilla.)

As I stood in the hallway, satchel in hand, Bidding them all a goodby, Little Priscilla leaned out o'er the stair And prattled her hopeful reply; And as I sat musing, apart, on the train, In my ear would the message still ring iver and over, like some sweet refrain, Dear Grandma, I'll come in the spring! "

Dear little girl, with love-light in her eyes, With a laugh like the rivulet, gushing and swee Bubbling along with each word; our innoc-nt voice is a harbinger sweet,

A promise to which our hearts cling, fair paths of pleasure that wait for our feet, Of joys that will come with the spring! For after the chill of the winter's sharp frost,

Buried 'neath snowdrifts, so deep, afe in the mother-earth, covered up warm, Something will stir from its sleep! lowers and sunshine and ripple of rills, Dear little birds on the wing, ill of these blessings, so dear to us all. Like Priscilla, will come in the spring!

ANNA B. PATTEN.

Death, that must come, comes nobly when we

Of course, when a man is hammering out a new or course, when a man is hammering out a new book it does stir him up to ask him to go and look at the moon, just as if it were a startling novelty. Besides, once or twice I had failed to notice Miranda's newest dress. This had evi-dently rankled, and she was bent upon revenge. "I think I'd better go, dear," continued Miranda.

"I never heard of such a thing," I said, in grieved and astonished tones. "The idea of your going, away without me! You—you'll find life a blank." "Oh, no! You see, it's only up the river," said

Miranca, "and I sha'n't be gone more than three or four days, or perhaps a week."

"A week! Whom do you know up the river?"

"It's the Anscombe-Smiths. Mary Anscombe-Smith is an old friend of mine." " Well?

"Well?"
"Well," said Miranda, "Mary has just come back from Paris with a heap of perfectly ravishing frocks and hats she wants to show me. So, as you are so busy with the book, I sent her a line last night to say that I would go today."

"Very kind of you, indeed." My manner was hurt and injured. "Of course, I shall be able to get on better with the book without you." Then I looked Byronic and bit off the wrong end of a Miranda noticed that I was really grieved, so

she came round and fondled the one remaining hair on my lofty Parnassian brow. "Now, don't be silly, dear. You know very well how worried you are over your new heroine. You can't possibly get to know her if I'm fussing around all the time, and taking you out to look at the moon

This was perfectly true, but I did not want Miranda to say it. "Haven't the Anscombe-Smiths a ping-pong table?" I asked, brightening up a little and forgetting to be Eyronic.

country and began to quarrel."

"I suppose it was from seeing too much of each other. He had something on his mind-used to murmur things in his sleep—and that puzzled her At last it appeared that he was worried by a spot on her chin. He had seen this snot so often that it assumed the proportion Vield them security;
If I stay silent they will speak with me.

Perfumed with pray'rs I shall espy them stealing
Across the dim-lit lawn

I stay silent they will speak with me.

Across the dim-lit lawn

I stay sold to force that it assumed the proportions of a distinguement. Of course there was a scene, and the parents interfered. His father took him away for a month to Paris and her mother took her for a month to the Provinces."

Anscombe-Smiths I will tell Maria" (Maria is our domestic retainer, a relic of the feud... age) "to look after you and make you comfortable."
Of course, I put the best face I could upon the
matter, and assured Miranda that I should

grieve in tonely solitude until her return. "Oh, no, you won't," said Miranda. "You'll run up to town in the evenings, or else get so engrossed with that fascinating heroine of yours

engrossed with that fascinating heroine of yours that you won't give a thought to me until I come back."

"I shall look at your chin the first thing," I declared, as she prepared to depart.

"Don't be horrid," said Miranda, dancing down the step; "and, Maria, be good to your master."

Maria regarded me dubiously as I came back into the house. "What's the matter with you, Maria?" I asked. "You don't look very well."

"Then I look what I am, sir," said Maria, ambiguously, from which I gather that she was not very well.

"Aren't you well?"

"I shall look at your chin the first thing," I declared, as she prepared to depart.

"Oh, very well, sir," resignedly said Maria.

"To please you, I'll do my best to pick a bit."

She began to "pick a bit." and gave a yell of dismay as her teeth met in the first sausage.

"What's the matter?" I asked, lingering on the landing.

"You're doing your best to poison me, sir," said Maria, in hollow tones, "and I suppose I may as well die of that as lumbager. Still, you needn't have cooked the sausages in oil."

"Every day, on the New York side of the ferry, I pass a place where a parrot does a thriving business," was Grandpa Jenks repty.

"Every day, on the New York side of the soullery floor, where you'd been spilling kerosene."

"I might have known what would happen the province of the province of the province of the first thing."

"I might have known what would happen the province of the province of the province of the first sausage.

"Oh, very well, sir," resignedly said Maria.

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"Every day, on the New York, and Frolic went over the ferry, almost at once the children."

THE ONE DEFICIENCY.

Makida's joined a cooking class.

To find a fringe of berths and grass Around my bit of steak.

At dinner decorations strange Are floating in the soup.

And there are forts and spoons that range Justine and Control of the state of the strange of the state o

As we live two miles out of the village I was in As we live two miles out of the village I was in a quandary. When I awoke at eight the next morning the house was as still as the grave. I crept upstairs, listened at Maria's door, and heard her snoring heavily. When I had succeeded in awakening her by pounding loudly on the door, I asked if she felt able to come down and set me my breaktast.

"No, sir, I don't," said Maria, with angry emphasis. "Is this a time for breakfast? I think you'd better tallygraf to missus and get her to come home and nurse me."

come home and nurse me."
"Oh, I don't like to do that," I said, hastily.
"Sure you're as badas all that? Can't I run for the doctor?" "What! And leave me without my break-

fast! Maria was horrorstricken. "No. sir, you'd better get the breakfast. You'll find the gas ring on the kitchen table, and everything handy. I left it out last night in case of the worst."

worst."

Now, if there is one thing I pride myself on in this world, it is my versatility. Of course, I can cook as well as most people. I haven't wandered over the universe, experimenting on all sorts of food, without knowing how to handle it in an energency. Still, I was very busy, and it annoyed me to think that I should have to get Maria's breakfast, or go without my own. "What would you like?" I asked, anxiously. "Something simple? An egg or a rasher of bacon?"

"No. str." said Maria, indignantly. "Nothing

"No, str," said Maria, indignantly. "Nothing of the sort. I'm surprised at your not knowing better. I want some gruel." "I'm afraid you can't have it. I never made gruel in my life."

"Then don't you think you'd better begin, sir?" suggested Maria. "You don't want me to die of starvation up here, do you?"
"Certainly not. Is there anything else I can do for you before I begin the breakfast?"

run. Now, be a good, reasonable boy, and don't make a fuss about such a trifle. If you'd read anything of French history—"

"Ah, but not the kind I mean. If you'd read anything of French history you'd remember that story of the young married couple who worshipped each other and went away to live in the country and began to quarriel."

"Every one knows that elephants are more rore less frollesome, big as they are, and pick out a lot of fun with each other. The cat tribe is a greedy lot, and they will fight among themselves at feeding time, but after the meal is over they mingle with good humor and seldom bear grudges. These animals are given a neckpiece of beef that contains a bone and they are obliged to tear the meat off slowly and in small pieces.

her for a month to the Provinces."

"And then?" I queried, not quite seeing the point of this story.

"Well," said Miranda, "before the month was up they began to love each other again."

"And had the spot gone?"

"You haven't any spots on your chin. What are you leading up to?"

"No, but I've sometimes wished your mustache wasn't so red. Still, it is useless to prolong a discussion of this nature," said Miranda.

"We are growing personal. Before I go to the Anscombe-Smiths I will tell Maria" (Maria is our domestic retainer, a relic of the feud...' age)

"And then?" I queried, not quite seeing the it on purpose, and it took time to soothe him and put oil took time to soothe him and put oil on the patch burned by the gas jet. When the cat had calmed down and promised not to their legs, and the deep breathing exercise does not follow. Their arms do not get bigger, nor do their legs, and the deep breathing exercise does not seem to make any difference to their lungs. They are almost as sensitive as a flower and wither in draughts as easily. But they take a follow. Their arms do not get bigger, nor do their legs, and the deep breathing exercise does not seem to make any difference to their lungs. They are almost as sensitive as a flower and follow. Their arms do not seem to make any difference to their lungs. They are almost as sensitive as a flower and follow. Their arms do not seem to some the scullery floor, and found that two or three of them had fallen into some kerosene earelessly spilled by Maria dook, and did not improve their appearance. However, I washed them in warm water, thinking that, as sausage from troop life and cut all kinds of didoes from morning until alght. Their lives they try to make one round of pleasure, as if they appreciated its shortness.

"But I suffer arms do not seem to some the scullery floor, and found that two or three of them had fallen into some kerosene carelessly spilled by diverting the sausages from any mishap, pushed it around the corner of her door. I expected that Maria would be complimentary. All she did say was: "Where's my gruel, sir?"

'You can't have any gruel until the doctor sees you. It's much better for you to worry along on sausages. They're—they're more strengthening."

"Aren't you well?"

"No, I'm not, sir. That lumbager, again," said Maria, in tones of intense severity "I didn't think the missus 'ud go away when I'd got the lumbager."

"Did you tell her about it?"

"Of course not," said Maria, indignantly. "People ought to see for themselves."

"Well, you'd better see the doctor, or something," I suggested, hastily fleeing to my study.

"Aren't you well?"

"I might have known what would happen when I left that kerosene there," said Maria, still in aggrieved tones. "You did orter be more careful, sir, when you're cookin' for an invalid."

"Well, I've done my best, anyway." I was rapidly growing exasperated. "Drink your cup of tea and go to sleep while I fetch the doctor."

"Goodby, sir. If I don't wake again, I forgive you," said Maria, and I departed in search of a doctor."

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"Sae secured pressed when an ecame downstairs again."

Maria gave the nearest approach to a wink of which she was capable. "I prayed for light, sir, and I couldn't get light, so I—I—" She hesitated. "Well?"

" I—I just told her you'd given me five shill-ings to pretend I was iii, because you felt so lonely you couldn't get on without her."—G. B. Burgin, in Lady's Pictorial.

Poutd's Department.

THE LITTLE SCHOLAR'S CHOICE.

"Though I were sleepy as a cat," The little scholar said, I would not care to take a nap In any river's bed.

"And though I were so starved I scarce Had strength to stand,
I'd beg through all the valley ere
I sought a table land.

"But, oh! what jolly times I'd have! I'd play and never stop, If I could only take a string And spin a mountain top.

-The Independent.

Animals in Captivity. "It is hard to understand how wild animals can build up and be happy in the narrow quaters of a cage," said one of the attendants at the Zoo, to a Washington Star man. "The unknowing person will tell you that this cannot be, knowing person will tell you that this cannot be, but that animals born in a wild state must pine away when their liberty is taken away from them. This idea looks good, and sentimentally is all right, but somebow the facts at hand do not bear out this theory. Instead of getting thin and dangerously cranky, the wild creatures round out and their nature grows gentle. No doubt the good treatment they receive has much to do with this. It must be something to them to be sure of ample food every day and some place to lie down without fear of the enemy. Unable to run at large and living a daily life, with no excit-"I don't know," said Miranda, hastily, though she knew perfectly well that they had. "It will be very much better for you to stay here and evolve the new heroine."

"I don't think so," said Miranda, "because, however much you fall in love with your heroine for the time being, I always score in the long run. Now, be a good, reasonable boy, and don't make a fuss about such a trifle. If you'd reat men't begin the breakfast?"

"If you're sure you can't make gruel, you'd better try sausages, sir. Piek 'em with a fork first," said Maria. "And if you wouldn't mind bringing up the gray cat and her kittens, I'd be obliged to you. They're in a basket under the obliged to you. They're in a basket under the down without fear of the enemy. Unable to run at large and living a daily life, with no excling change, one would think they might become morose and uniovable, if not insane. They always and means of amusing themselves to the ways and means of amusing themselves.

"Every one knows that elephants are more or less frollesome, big as they are, and pick out he does roughed them in Maria highly and the door run whence the sure of ample food every day and some place to be sure of ample food every day and some place to it with this. It must be something to them to be sure of ample food every day and some place to run at large and living a daily life, with no excling change, one would think they might become morose and uniovable, if not insane. They always always and means of amusing themselves.

"Every one knows that elephants are more or less frollesome, big as they are, and pick out always and some place to with this. It must be something to them to be with this. It must be something to them to be with this. It must be something to them to be with this. It must be something to them to be with this. It must be something to them to be with this.

at that time, as I remember, to make the experi not have known what to do with them; but the sausages were in the larder, and I felt that I could not go far wrong with so simple a viand.

I fixed up the gas ring in the scullery, and set to work with the nearest frying pan, first vigorously prodding the sausages with a fork, as Maria had instructed me. All went swimmingly until, just as the sausages were nearly done, the other cat came in, sidled fondly against the frying pan, upset it and singed herself severely with the gas. Of course, his language was not fit for publication; he seemed to think that I had done it on purpose, and it took time to soothe him and put oil on the patch burned by the gas jet. When they have finished with the bone it has the shine of a billiard bail. Monkeys develop ways and means for mischelf, as well as entertainment. They are past masters in the art of stealing, and are as restless as the waves of the sea. If there are any great shakes of good in physical culture, monkeys, because of their tireless exercising, ought to have the contours and streng'h of perfect animals. Somehow or other this does not follow. Their arms do not get bigger, nor do their legs, and the deep breathing exercise does

ably spend their time liopping, chatting and jumping. A stout siring, with which they play tug-of-war, sometimes one and sometimes several on a side, and tinkling little bells hardly bigger than a nutshell, with a toothpick handle, which a bird would grab deftly and jingle and then fly away hastily, as if in fright of pursuit, afforded almost continuous amusement to recently imported from Australia.

there, near the ferry, almost at once the children noticed a throng of men and boys around a little booth at a street corner, and all seemed to be watching something curious and amusing. As they drew nearer they saw that the booth was a news-stand—a news-stand that anneared to be

The earliest written records of the dog were found in agures of Egyptian monuments from three to five thousind years old. These show that even as early as that such varieties as the hound, greyhound and watchdog were kept by dwellers on the banks of the Nile. At this time the dog was worshipped by the Egyptians as the genius of the river Nile—the star appearing at the time of the annual rise of the river being named Sirius, or "dog-star." Cities were built in honor of the canine race, and certain kinds of dogs were sacrificed to the dog-god Anubis, their bodies being afterward emblamed. So well were they preserved that the mummles of these are still found.

—On a wind-swept hill in the township of Weybridge, Vt., you come upon a weather-beaten bust surrounded by a railing red with rust. It is a lonely spot and you wonder what greatness in dingy marble is doing there. Out into the pedestal is the word "Wright." The occasional native can tell you nothing about the history of this memorial. But recollection clears the mystery. It is the seamed brow and gaunt face of Silas Wright, United States senator irom New York, and governor of the Empire State, a contemporary of Clay and Webster and a great man in his day. But why a bust of Silas Wright in sequestered Weybridge, since he was born in Amherst, Mass.? The rather odd explanation is that Wright worked on a farm in Weybridge during his young manbood.

Weight of Without the Shield and Coljar.

With the Without the Shield and Coljar.

The wast is made over a smoothly fitted lining that closes at the centre front. The back is plain, drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fitted Lining, between the waist line and so wer the bust. The neck is finished with the big collar, which laps over the bust. The neck is finished with the big collar, which laps over the bust. The neck is finished with the big collar, which laps over the bust. The neck is finished with the big collar, which laps over the bust. The neck is finished with the big collar, which is finished to

in Amherst, Mass.? The rather odd explanation is that Wright worked on a farm in Weybridge during his young manhood.

—Buenos Aires, meaning "good airs" or "healthful winds," was named, says St. Nicholas, by an old Spanish explorer and freebooter, Pedro de Mendoza, who founded the city in the year 18%. The wind blowing in from the pampas was certainly good, but not so the flat, swampy piece of ground that he selected for a town.

—The first Atlantic cable to be laid was landed finally on Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858, at Yalentia, Ireland, and Heart's Content, Newfoundland. This cable was operated successfully for the company's messages until Sept. 5, 1858, when it broke. The second cable was laid in 1866, the landing at Heart's Content being made on July 27, and communication with New York being

27, and communication with New York being opened on the twenty-ninth. There was no cable opened on the twenty-ninth. There was no cable communication between America and Europe during the civil war. The second, or 1866, cable was opened to the public almost immediately.

—The microbe theory is older than would be generally supposed. It seems to have been a shrewd guess of scientists before the days of bacteriology. Defoe, in his "Journal of the Plague," published in 1722, wrote: "Some there are who talk of infection being carried on by the air only, by carrying with it vast numbers of insects and invisible creatures, who enter into the body with the breath or even at the pores with the air, and these generate or emit most acute poisons, or poisonous ovæ, or eggs, which mingle themselves with the blood, and so infect the body. . . . I have heard that the plague taint might be distinguished by the party's breathing upon a piece of class, where, the breath condensing, there might living creatures be seen by a microscope of strange, monstrous and frightful shapes, such as dragons, snakes, serpents and devils, horrible to behold; but this I very much question the truth of, and we had no microscope at that time, as I remember, to make the experiment with.

String

Girl's Dres 4 to 12 years.

**Girl's Dres 4 to 12 years.

Girl's Dres 4 to 12 years.

Girl's Dres 4 to 12 years.

Girl's Dres 4 to 12 years.

The dress consists waist is gathered at tam be arranged ove as preferred. The fives consists waist is gathered at the belt, which, in the body. . . . I have heard that the plague taint might be distinguished by the party's breathing the distinguished by the party's breathing and devils, horrible to behold; but this I very much question the truth of, and we had no microscope at that time, as I remember, to make the experiment with.

Brilliants.

A stranger to His own Who knew not sin. And in her heart conceived

To let Him in. He naked was and si e Of her humanity A garment wove; He hungered, and she gave What most His heart did crave, A mother's love. —John B. Tabb.

Between two world's Life hovers like a star, 'Twixt Night and Morn, upon the horizon' verge. How little do we know that which we are!

How less what we may be! The eternal surge Of Time and Tide rolls on and bears afar Our bubbles; as the old burst, new emerge, Lashed from the foam of ages; while the graves
Of Empires heave but like some passing waves
—Lord Byron.

Once in a golden hour I cast to earth a seed; Up there came a flower,-The people said,—a weed.
Then it grew so tall,—
It wore a crown of light;
But thieves from o'er the wall
Stole the seed by night.

Read my little fable; He that runs may read; Most can raise the flower now, For all have got the seed; And some are pretty enough, And some are poor, indeed;

And now again the people

Call it but a weed.

Wherever in the world I am, In whatso'er estate,
I have a fellowship with hearts
To keep and cultivate;
A work of lowly love to do -Anna L. Waring.

-Tenn yson.

Popular Science.

stanges of color give rou

following changes of 'color give rough indications of the atmosphere's moisture: Ease red,
rain, paie red, fory moist; bluish red, moist;
iavender blue, nearly dry; blue, dry.

—The smelting of steel by electricity is still
an attractive problem. The two furnaces built
in Sweden in 1980 reached a technical solution by
producing steel of fine quality, but the furnaces
were ruined by fire before commercial soccess
had been attained. Another furnace planned by
the same makers is to hold 2670 pounds, with a
yearity capacity of 1980 tons, and is to receive the
current of a three hundred horse-power dynamo.
Though microscopically identical with crucible
steel, the electric product is claimed to excel in
strongth, density, uniformity, toughness and ease
of working when cold.

Home Dressmaking.



4516 Girl's Apron, 4 to 10 years.

Weman's Tucked Blouse Waist. 4515.

The pattern, 4516, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8 and le years of age.



12 to 16 years. Girl's Bress. 4517.

To Be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining and Worn With or Without a Guimpe. The dress consists of the waist and the skirt. The waist is gathered at both upper and lower edges and can be arranged over the fitted lining or left unlined as preferred. The fancy collar, or bertin, is cut on a as preferred. The fancy collar, or bertha, is cut on a square outline and is arranged over the neck. The sleeves are full and puffed. The skirt is straight, and, therefore, well adapted to washable fabrics, and is simply gathered at the upper edge and joined to the belt, which, in turn, is joined to the waist.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 4½ yards 27 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide, 4½ yards 27 inches wide, 5½ yards 6 insertion and 3½ yards of edging to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 4517, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

Misses' Five-Gored Skirt. 4518. To Be Made With or Without the Circular Flounce No skirt is more to be desired than the one cut in five gores. This excellent model is shaped to fit snugly about the hips and to flare freely, below the knees. As shown it is finished with a circular flounce



Skirt, 22 to 30 waist, Woman's House Jacket. 4519.

4520 Tucked Flounce

Weman's House Jacket. 4519.

The jacket simply made with fronts and back and is trimmed to give the vest effect. The fronts are gathered at their upper edges and are arranged over a yoke which serve to keep the fullness in place. The back is plain across the shoulders, but gathered at the waist line where it is attached to the belt which passes under it and the fronts to openings cat at indicated points, then through these and over the full front. But, if a simpler adjustment is preferred, the triuming outlining the vest can be omitted and the belt passed under the entire fronts, giving the effect shown in the small cut. The neck is finished with a bett passed under the entire fronts, giving the enershown in the small cut. The neck is finished with a big coliar and the sleeves are in one piece each, cut in bell shape.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 yards 27 inches wide, 32 yards 22 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 6 yards of lace and 4 with 6 yards of lace and 4

yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 438, is cut in sizes for a 12, 34, 36, 38 and

thinch bust measure. Woman's Tucked Flounce Skirt. 4590. Weman's Tacked Flounce Skirt. 4.526.

Tucks of all widths are among the features to be noted in the latest designs. The graceful skirt illustrated shows them giving a hip-yoke effect and at the apper edge of the flounce, where they serve to hold the fullness. The model is made of China blue velling with embroidered dots and is stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with black applique, but all materials used for gowns and skirts which allow of tucking are appropriate.

The skirt is made with a front gore and circular portions that are tucked to fit sungly about the hips



4515 Woman's Tucked Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

To Be Made with Square or Round Neck.

The apron is made with plain front and backs and is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. Graduated frills are joined to the arm-eyes and form sleeves, and sash ends are attached at the under-arm seams that are bowed in the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (6 years) is 2 yards 2 inches wide, with 15 yards of embroidery 4 inches wide for sleeve frills, 15 yards of edging for neck and 1 yard of insertion to trim as illustrated.



4517 Girl's Dress,

Gored Skirt,

that is arranged over the lower edge, and which in-tensifies the flare, but it can be left plain if preferred. The model is made of a wool mixture in wood brown with threads of red, and is trimmed with mohalr braid, but all skirt and dress materials are appropriate. The skirt is cut in five gores that are carefully shaped and can be laid in inverted plaits or gathered

at the back as best suits the material. The flounce is circular and is arranged over the lower edge. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 44 inches wide ern, 4318, is cut in sizes for girls of 12, 14 an



4519 Woman's House

Jacket 32 to 40 waist

The Horse.

Doble on Fast Trotting.

The veteran driver, Budd Doble, is now at Readville, Mass., with a string of famous

"I entered the sulky in my teens, some years before the circuit was organized," said Doble, in a recent press interview. "Three world champions have developed from my strings and I've broken the world's record, I think, ten times."

"Which is the greatest horse you ever

"That's a hard question. There was Dexter; I rode and drove him to the world's record; Goldsmith Maid, a mare earning in ten years over \$364,000 as her share o purses, and Nancy Hanks. Each had splendid points. I'll say for Goldsmith Maid that she was the stoutest-hearted trotter I ever knew. She was always in form and ready for all sorts of weather and track. I was proud of Nancy Hanks' steadiness. She was thoroughly dependable. Dexter was the only horse I ever knew that could trot one, two or three-mile heats to harness, saddle or wagon. They all suited him. Considering the three, I don't feel able to pick a favorite."

"Do you think the trotting champion today is much, if any, faster than a champion of the last decade?"

"No. There were trotters then as fast, I think, as the best now. But we have more fast ones now, and breeding has developed the racing, fighting instinct. Improved conditions are principally responsible for lowered records. Let's illustrate. The lightest sulky Flora Temple ever drew weighed ninety pounds. Dexter's lightest sulky weighed seventy-two pounds; Gold-smith Maid's, fifty-four, and Nancy Hanks, forty-two. When Lou Dillon trotted in two minutes, the other day, her sulky, I believed, weighed just twenty-four pounds and an ounce. I've only spoken of weight. We must consider, too, the constructed superiority of the pneumatic tired, bicycle sulky, with its ball bearings, over the oldfashioned steel-tired, high-wheeled affair, with the horse hooked way off from the

"Then, of course, the modern track is built more scientifically than older courses and much better cared for. I used to race when the managers of a track never thought of doing anything to make it fit for an event until the day before it was scheduled to occur. About that time they'd smooth it with a board, perhaps, but they never gave it a sprinkling or brushing. You see what the old time trotter had to contend with."

"What is your idea of future development in speed?"
"Well, for years I've said I'd like to see

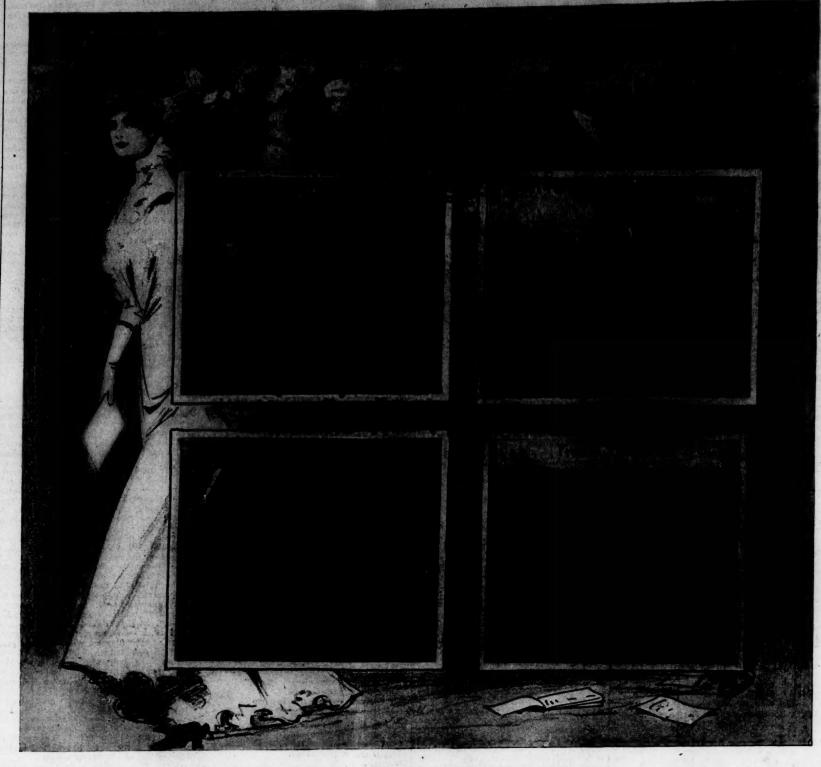
the 2.00 trotter. She's here and I don't think the speed limit has been reached. There is one, no doubt, but I don't know where it lies. Careful breeding will do something toward improvement of speed and strengthening the trotting instinct, and

O. Cresceus was paced by Mike the Tramp, driven by Dr. A. Soott Ives of Montreal,

Notes from Washington, D. C.

Speaking of the introduction and increase of alfalfa growing in the Eastern States, of alfalfa growing in the Eastern States, where clover has always been the main leguminous crop, Mr. J. A. Truesdell, a Washington correspondent, who owns a farm in the foothills of the Blue Ridge, since 1886, but recently a new French reeligitor of the Ridge, legion of the South can learn the silk business and create a profitable market for silkworm cocoons. The department has been working on silk investigation since 1886, but recently a new French reeligitor of the South can learn the silk business and create a profitable market for silkworm cocoons. The department line, may well be somewhat surprised and puzzled at the situation. acre trial patch. I am convinced that the plant will do well on a very large portion of it should work a revolution in Eastern farming. The West, if it were deprived of alfalfa, would lose one of its main-stays, and I believe the plant will eventually be considered almost as valuable in this section. It is an extremely deep rooter, however, and probably will not grow well with a clay or hard-pan subsoil. Any chestnut land would probably make good alfalfa land. , A good many farmers having read something about the great yield of alfalfa have planted fields, but for some reason, though the seeds have germinated and the plants started off, no growth was made and the crop was plowed up in disgust. They should have looked into the cause, and finding it, tried again. I think in almost every case it will be found that soil inoculution was needed. Like other legumes the alfalfa cannot thrive without the came of the magnifigure. The Arlington, Va., farm of the Department of Agriculture is being improved every year. It is part of a great stretch of bottom hand at the foot of the magnificent hill upon the summit of which lies the Arlington Nales of the entire region. legumes the alfalfa cannot thrive without the growth of root tubercules produced by the bacteria peculiar to this plant. his massive Colonial home General Lee could look out over the broad fields, on across the winding Potomac and view the national capital. Since the war the lands in question have been considerably run down through constant cropping, but the section now being utilized by the Department of allow them to stay for a time. I then an ure becomes filled with the alfalfa bacteria, and this evenly spread upon the land to be sown, inoculates the soil, so that also most as soon as the young plants show any most as soon as the young plants show any size, they begin to form the easily recog-ized root tubercules. Once a start is secured on a farm, even only an acre, it is an easy matter to inoculate any other fields. I know of a number of instances where men are buying up poor, worn-out lands, for the purpose of planting alfalfa. The hay, well cured, is the most nutritious and valuable that I know of. It makes magnificent feed for hogs, and alfalfa-fed swine need but little corn to finish them off. My experience is that fall-planted alfalfa has the best show. Once a start is obtained, it will grow in very rough soil. Unlike any of the meadow grasses, it requires no nitrog-enous fertilizer and worn-out soil, with additions of phosphorus and potash fertilizers, can be easily and cheaply reclaimed. Senator Harris of Kansas made the state-ment the other day that any land growing a full crop of alfalfa is worth \$100 an acre."

Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department has been made the butt of serious charges in connection with the administra-



Under the Desert Land Act, the commutaand by a steam automobile driven by Mr. tion blause of the Homestead Act and the Denzer. This was an experiment, and its utility remains to be demonstrated. The Government land have been practically runner was alongside and the automobile in stolen from the Government. In many the rear. In the back stretch on the first cases gross perjury has been resorted to, half the chauffeur crowded up, and Mr. and not even the letter of the law complied farm experiment work consists, first in Ketcham could be heard at the distance pole | with; but in cases where the law itself has | making experiments thorough and com telling him to keep off. So easily did Cresceus move that few realized the world's record of 2.09\frac{1}{4}, made by him at Kansas technicalities. The President desires to see City two years ago, was doomed. Cresthe public lands reserved for actual settlers, done in different parts of the country, which ceus' time by quarters was .32, 1.034, 1.364, when the time comes, and he has said so in because it was not carried to completion, or his public mess s. If the administration can have its way, there will be a wholesale proven largely useless to the country a reform in the existing land laws.

Secretary Wilson has a notion that the said: "I have at last succeeded in growing a good stand of alfalfa, on a two or threeare now being treated by two French women operators secured by the department, according to an entirely new method, Eastern farm lands, and this being the case, it should work a revolution in Eastern farming. The West, if it were deprived of learn to operate this machine, and the department is doing everything possible to many months, and fining cattle owners al encourage the industry. Silkworm eggs as most to the full limit of the law for violating a regulation against a disease which the worms feed, will be supplied to persons desiring to engage in the business. The two French operators can speak very little English. They are wenderfully deft, hand. ate course of action in the case of these cattle

and vice versa, and increasing the yield and

value of plants already American.
"Of course," said Secretary Wilson "much of this work is only in the stage of plans, but some of these plans are constantly being carried into practice. The time will come, and I hope to see it come

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam The enfeat, Boot BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all linaments for mild or severe action itemoves all Bunohes or Blemeinses from Hornes and Cattle, SUPERSTINES ALL CAUTKEN URL FINES, BUTTERSTORES ALL CAUTKEN ON Frice Bl. 50 per hottle, Sold by drangists, or sem by express, charges paid, with full directions for true to be seen for each place. The LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., Cieveland, O.

tion of matters in the Indian Territory, and soon, when this country will not have to imand strengthening the trotting instinct, and such helps as the sulky have by no means reached perfection."

"Do you think a few seconds may be said that the latter understands the situation probably better than any one else. The President has been cognizant of, and has made suggestions regarding the handling of public land matters, and many of the charges against Mr. Hitchcock emanate dimile track of 2.08% was made by George H. Ketcham's Cresceus, Aug. 27, at Dayton, O. Cresceus was paced by Mike the Tramp.

To of matters in the Indian Territory, and strenuous efforts have been made with the President to secure his removal. It can be said that the latter understands the situation probably better than any one else. The President has been cognizant of, and has made suggestions regarding the handling of public land matters, and many of the charges against Mr. Hitchcock emanate directly or indirectly from those who have been defeated in the purpose of land steal-ing.

O. Cresceus was paced by Mike the Tramp. a lawn as could be desired.

"We are gradually getting a splendi 'farm' over by Arlington. We are experi menting upon all kinds of vegetables this year and find an enormous duplication in the names of varieties.

large.' GUY E. MITCHELL.

Those New Hampshire farmers who have ington Cattle Bureau officially declaring the cattle epidemic at an end, and at the same time reopening the ports to cattle exports. On the other hand, we have the officially, at least, no longer exists. It would English. They are wenderfully deft, handling the tiny silk threads as easily as if they were large cords. The experiment is under the direction of Dr. Howard, the department's entomologist.

The real occasion for severity would

tional Cemetery, the late home of Gen.
Robert E. Lee. From the broad plazza of account of its inconvenience and cost. It is nis massive Colonial home General Lee

Agricultural Fairs. STATE AND GENERAL EXHIBITIONS.

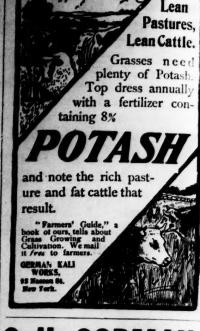
OLIKAN MILD CHILINGS AND	
American Institute, New York	
Chicago Live Stock	Nov. 28-Dec. 5
Colorado, Pueblo	Sept. 14-18
Georgia, Southern Interstate	Oct. 8-10
Idaho Intermountain, Boise	Oct. 12-17
Illinois, Springfield	
Indiana, Indianapolis	
Kansas City Live Stock	
Kansas, Hutchinson	
Kentucky, Owensboro	
Mass. Horticultural, Boston	
Michigan, Ponttac	
Nebraska, Lincoln	Sent. 7-11
New Brunswick, Fredericton	
New Jersey Interstate, Trenton	
New York, Syracuse North Carolina, Raleigh	Oct. 19-24
Nova Scotla, Halifax	Sent 9-17
Uregon, Balem	
Pennsylvania, Bethlehem	
Penn. Horticultural, Philadelphia.	
South Carolina, Columbia	
Texas, Deline	
Vermont, Rutland	
Washington, North Yakima	
West Virginia, Wisceling	
Wisconsin, Milwankee	

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	Franklin, Malone Sept. 22-35 Genesse, Batavia Sept. 21-24 Hemlock Lake, Hemlock Sept. 29-Oct. 1	1
d	Hemlock Lake, Hemlock Sept. 29-Oct. 1 Herkimer, Herkimer Sept. 7-9	1
! -	Jefferson, WatertownSept. 11.14	1
s n	Monroe, Brockport	1
•	Morris, Morris	ı
ıf	Naples, Naples Sept. 22-24 Newark, Newark Oct. 1-3	İ
n	Nisgara, Lockport Sept. 17-19	ı
1-	Oneida, Rome	l
t	Oneida, Rome	J
0	Orange, Middletown	1
,	Oswegatchie, Ogdensburg	ı
r	Oswego, Fulton Sept. 15-18 Palmyra, Palmyra Sept. 24-38	1
8	Phœnix, West Phœnix Sept. 22-25	I
t	Prattsburg, PrattsburgSept. 15-17	١
	Prattsville, Prattsville	ı
_	Rensselaer, Nassau Sept. 7-10 Rensselaer, West Sand Lake Sept. 15-18	ı
e	Richfield Springs, Richfield SpringsSept. 28-30	ı
	Riverside, Greene	ı
d	St. Lawrence, Canton Sept. 15-18 Saratoga. Ballston Spa Sept. 1-4 Schuyler, Watkins Sept. 1-1 Seneca, Waterloo Sept. 22-34	
-	Saratoga, Ballston Spa	
0	Seneca, WaterlooSept. 3-11	
e	Sidney, Sidney Sept. 15-18 Silver Lake, Perry Sept. 29-Oct. 1	-
0	Steuben, Bath Sept. 29-Oct. 2	
	Steuben, Bath Sept. 29-Oct. 2 Suffolk, Riverhead Sept. 15-18 Tioga Northern, Newark Valley Sept. 4-10	
0	Vernon, Vernon Sept. 3-10	1
r	Warren, WarrensburgSept. 15-18	
•	Vernon, Vernon Sept. 22-23 Warren, Warrensburg Sept. 15-18 Wayne, Lyons Sept. 23-0ct. 3 Westchester, White Plains Sept. 28-Oct. 3	10
-	Wyoming, WarsawSept. 14-16	
1	MAINE.	
7	Aroostook, Presque Isle	
-	Bridgton Beldgton Nent 22-24	
9	Cumberland Harrison Sept. 8-16	1
	Cumberland, Gorbam Sept. 8-16 Cumberland, Harrison Sept. 29, 30 Cumberland, W. Cumberland Sept. 29, 30	1
	E. Somerset, Hartland Sept. 17-19 Franklin, Farmington Sept. 16-17	1
1	Franklin North, Phillips	8
1	Kennebec, Resdfield Sept. 23-24 Knox, Union Sept. 23-24	
в	Lincoln, DamariscottaSept. 29-Oct. 1	
	Madawaska, MadawaskaOct. 17 Oxford, NorwaySept. 15-17	
	Oxford, Andover Sept '0-Oct. 1	_
	Oxford, S. Paris Sept. 15-17 Piscataquis, Foxcroft Sept. 25, 26	
	Shapleigh and Acton. Acton	ı
	S. Kennebec, S. Windsor Sept. 8-10 Sagadahoc, Topsham Oct. 12-15	
:	Waldo, Belfast	
-	West Washington, Cherryfield	
	West Washington, Cherryfield	1
	W. Oxford, Fryeburg Sept. 29-Oct. 1 NEW HAMPSHIRE.	ş
-	Laconia Grange, Laconia Sept. 7-10	
	Nashua, Nashua Sept. 7-10	
1	Oak Park, Greenfield	_
-	VERMONT.	I
	Brattleboro, Conn. Valley Sept. 38-Oct. 1 Battenkili Valley, Manchester Sept. 7-12 Caledonia, St. Johnsbury Sept. 18-17	
	Battenkili Valley, Manchester	-
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1	Dog River Valley, Northfield Sept. 15-17 Lamolile Valley, Morrisville Sept. 22-24 Memphremagog, Newport Orleans, Barton Sept. 9-12 Orwell, Orwell Sept. Barton Sept. 9-12	•
1	Memphremagog, Newport.	
	Orieans, Barton Sept. 9-12	
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	Apringfield, Springfield. Sept. 25-16 Washington, Washington. Sept. 15-17 Western Vermont, Fair Haven Sept. 15-18	
	Western Vermont, Fair Haven	
	Windsor, Woodstock Sept. 22-24 Winooski Valley, Waterbury Sept. 8-10	0
1	MASSACHUSETTS.	_
	Amesbury, Amesbury Sept. 29-Oct. 1	
1	Amesbury, Amesbury Sept. 29-Oct. 1 Blackstone Valley, Uxbridge Sept. 15-16	
Н	Blactatione valley, Utbridge Bristol, Taunton Bept. 22-25 Deerfield Valley, Charlemont Beattern Hampden, Palmer Oct. 9-16 Essex, Peabody Franklin, Greenfield Sept. 22-21 React 22-22 Branklin, Greenfield Beattern Hampden, Palmer Beattern Hampden, Beattern Hampden, Beattern Hampden, Beattern Hampden, Beattern Hampden, Beattern Hampden, Beattern H	v
1	Eastern Hampden, Palmer	
1	Franklin, Greenfield	
1	Hampshire, Northampton Oct. 7-8 Highland, Middlefield Sept. 8-10 Hilliside, Cursenington Sept. 23-30	
1	Hillside, Cummington	
	Hoosac Valley, North Adams	
1	Hingham, Hingham Sopt. 28-30 Hogasan Valley, Netth Adams Sopt. 79-30 Houascoute, Grath Barrington Sopt. 30-0ct. 1 Mass. Horticultural, Boston Get. 8, 7	
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Hereford Cattle STOCK FOR SALE.

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Must Reduce My Stock

And will make attractive prices on a dozen head of females and ten young bulls, all cruickshank tops and selected from milking strains as well as beef. IMP. NONPAREIL KING 190853, at the head of the herd.

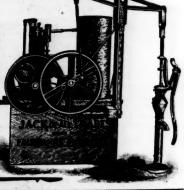
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POLAND-CHINA BOARS. 30 spring boars. Can please you in quality and price. Write your wants. Telephone from Station to house. On C., M. & St. P. Ry. R. E. WATTS & SONS, Miles, Jackson Co., la.

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NE of the oldest established herds in Scotland The Bessle, Missle, Princess Royal. Clara Roan Lady, Alexandrina, Maude, Goldie and Butterfly tribes; bred on the farm for gener-ations. Alike in blood, alike in type. Annual sale of bull calves in October.



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The home of the King and Queen of the breed, DALE and BETTY 2d. Sires in service are the \$10,000 DALE, champion bull of America; BEAU DONALD 3d and PERFECTION 3d.

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On account of advanced age I will sell my entire herd of Short-horns, numbering about 100 head, nearly all emales, of Bates, Flat Creek Young Mary, Rosemary and other tribes, many of them with calves at foot and a good breeding condition. Have three herd sires of Scotch breeding and a number of other young buils. I ILAN BUSINESS, and will sell in lots to suit purchaser at low prices.

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Il these females except three were sired by our present stock buil THE LAD FOR ME. Of the remaining three one was a granddaughter of his, one a half-sister and the third was a granddaughter of GAY MON-ARCH. Write us for what you wast.

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